

TEXAS AS HOST TO PARTY TO PUT COURTESY FIRST

State, Dry and Hostile
to Smith, Wants to
Be Neutral

MOODY WON'T ACCEPT PLACE ON WET TICKET

An Uninstructed Delegation
Is Expected—Moderate
Platform Favored

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
HOUSTON, Tex.—After the average Houstonian has talked for 10 or 15 minutes about the great and unexpected honor paid his city by being chosen as the seat of the Democratic National Convention, you can sometimes get him to talk rather guardedly about politics.

The honor did come unexpectedly. Houston had not planned for it, and had no committee of solicitation at Washington other than the engaging Jesse Jones.

Report has it that that astute gentleman, after pledging \$200,000 to the national committee, wired that he was too busy to come home, and the task of raising the money was left to his chief rival for the spectacular post of Most Eminent Citizen.

But, whoever raised the money, Mr. Jones got the glory, and his homecoming is described as something like a Roman triumph with Detroit, San Francisco and other defeated rivals lashed to his chariot wheels.

Hall Under Construction
About three blocks from the city's business center the gaunt skeleton of the great wooden hall, which is to house the Democrats, is rising. It is eligibly located in various respects.

Scarcely any hotel dweller will need a taxi to reach it, even though the glare of the sun be what Houston commonly knows in June. It is right next to a fire station, a happy conjunction in case the heat of the political conflict sets fire to the pine edifice.

As to the convention hall itself its construction is not sufficiently advanced to give much idea of its design. It is, however, huge in dimensions.

But while Houston is exulting over its selection as political capital for a week in June, the politicians and the people of Texas are getting ready to make that week a lively one.

The State is strongly, even vehemently, dry and opposed to any wet candidate. Particularly is it hostile to the Governor of New York and the whole Smithwet program. This does not mean, however, that efforts are not being made to secure a Smith delegation, or at least some delegates for the New York.

Three Movements
Three distinct movements are under way in Texas:

One, engineered by a private secretary of Senator Copeland, who formerly held a like post with certain southern senators, takes the form of a state-wide organization to select Smith delegates and adopt a "liberal" platform.

At least a "paper" organization has been formed throughout the State, but there seems to be little expectation that any progress will be made in the fulfillment of this program.

A second group has for its purpose the selection of uninstructed delegates with a platform view of not violently dry to be acceptable to the New Yorker.

Those pressing this plan insist (Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

TURKS TO RECOGNIZE CITIZENSHIP EQUALITY

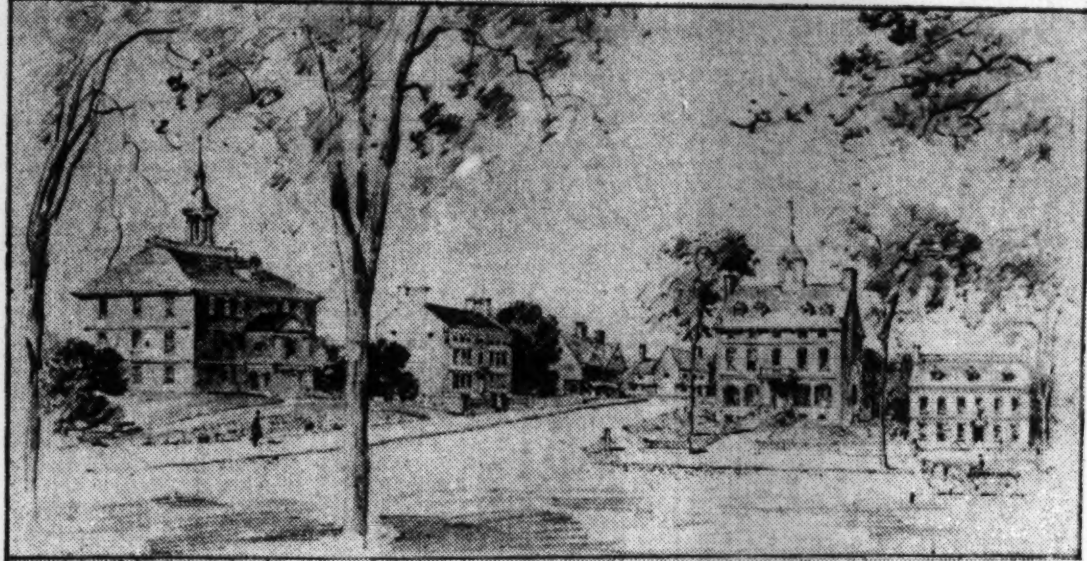
CONSTANTINOPLE (P)—The Turks apparently intend to make a thorough job of secularization, which was theoretically begun by the abolition of the Caliphate. A motion for the amendment of the constitution is to be introduced eliminating the words: "The religion of the state is Moslem," and even demanding that the oath of office, swearing by Allah, be changed to "on my honor."

Thus the Kemalists, if present plans are carried out, will call off 11 centuries of warfare between the Cross and the Crescent and recognize the equality of all religions, including Christians and Hebrews.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1928	
General	
Indiana Saves Millions in Taxes	1
British to Remove Rubber Restrictions	1
American Dyes Have Wide Sale	1
Home Dedication Day Observed	1
Parliament to Discuss Royal Oak	2
Cut-Rate Book Sales Opposed	2
French Blame Lithuanians	2
Motor Case Arbitration Move Begun	2
Five-Day Delay in Sinclair Trial	2
National Parks to Open Earlier	2
Cities Face New Aerial Problem	2
Britain to Aid Loyal Moslems	2
Franklin Tree Object of Search	2
Financial	
Stock Prices Again Lead Upward	14
New York and Boston Stocks	14
New York Curb Market	14
International Harvester's Outlook	14
Wool Market Quiet	15
New York Bond Market	15
Chicago Steel Buying Strong	15
Improvement in Canadian Trade	15
Packer Hides Hops Strong	15
Sports	
Illinois Swimmers Lead	10
Professional Tennis in Progress	10
Montreal and Rangers Win	10
Harvard Wins Polo Title	10
Features	
News of Freemasonry	5
When It Snowed in Africa	6
World News Page	6
Radio	7
Fashions and Crafts	11
Book Reviews	11
The Home Forum	12
True Satisfaction	12
Daily Features	12
The Children's Corner	12
The Sunday	12
Editorials	12
Letters to the Monitor	12
Random Ramblings	12
Notes From Tokyo	12
Cities of Gardens	12

Historic Boston Scenes Reproduced



Architect's Suggestion for Reconstruction of Famous Buildings of Early Boston. As Grouped Here Arbitrarily, They Are, Left to Right: First Church of Boston ("Old Brick" Church, Third House of Worship, 1713); Foster Hutchinson House, 1686; Old Feather Store, 1680; Paul Revere House; Province House, 1679, and the Green Dragon Tavern. In the Plan the Old Market Also Appears Just Beyond the Paul Revere House, and Across the Street from the Province House Benjamin Franklin's Birthplace Would Be Located.

DUKE OF ATHOLL SEES WAY TO CUT COST OF HOUSES

Build High Without Cellar,
He Says—Steel Dwellings
Then Save Much

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Duke of Atholl, here to interest American capital in steel houses which he points out cost \$2000 in Scotland, explains in an interview that the higher cost of labor in the United States and the demand for cellars would add to the price.

Even so, he expects that negotiations which he is now conducting will lead to a lowering in the cost of modern housing for the worker on this side of the Atlantic.

These steel houses are better than those the average workman has had in Britain," he said, "and include the conveniences which a woman always finds handy. Being standardized, they can be turned out at reasonable prices and quickly. In blocks of four, the houses cost about \$2000 each.

Way to Economize
"They would cost more in this country on account of the higher cost of labor. Another feature that makes building more expensive in the United States is the insistent demand for cellars, which cost from 35 to 40 per cent of the total expense for the house. The expense can be reduced by following the English plan of building at a reasonable height from the ground. This would give better value to those whose rental is a consideration."

The people of Great Britain consider the United States as their natural ally and desire to see the two countries "pull together," each in its own way, traveling steadily toward a common goal. The Duke's ideas, aims and objectives although, perhaps, by different methods of approach, the Duke asserted.

He characterized as "unthinkable" the prospect that the navies of the United States and Great Britain ever would be arrayed against each other, and declared that, if the navies of the two countries were ever again engaged in war, "they will be found on the same side, each adding its strength to the other."

Public opinion in England never considers the size of the American navy as a possible menace, according to the Duke.

Mutual Understanding
"The size of the navy maintained by the United States," he said, "is always discounted in our calculations and, I fancy, the same must be the attitude in this country toward England's navy by those who have the duty of thinking on the subject."

He expressed regret that "some arrangements could not have been made about the war debt which would be less likely to give rise to misunderstanding."

"It is not correct, however, to say that there is animosity in Great Britain over the debt arrangements," he said. "But when you consider that the average wage earner in Great Britain must work for four months each year to pay his taxes, as compared with two weeks for the American wage earner, it is understandable that the British workman feels irked at times when he thinks of the enormous wealth of this country."

"After all, it was not only money that was spent in the war. The sacrifices that the nations made for each other, something and they should be put on the credit side when the national balance is made up."

**GREAT BRITAIN GETS
OPPORTUNITY TO BUY
'ALICE IN WONDERLAND'**

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
LONDON—Great Britain owes to the generosity of Dr. S. W. Rosenbach, the Philadelphia art collector, the fact that it can still secure for its national collections a manuscript which is regarded with affection by the whole generation of now grown-up English children.

The manuscript is Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," which Dr. Rosenbach bought yesterday for \$15,400, when it became apparent that £12,500 offered by the British Museum would be outbid by other competitors.

Dr. Rosenbach has now made an offer to allow the British Museum to have the manuscript at the price he paid for it. "The money," he said, in an interview, "will almost certainly be raised. I shall probably contribute a certain amount myself."

Old Colonial Days May Be Portrayed With Rebuilt Towns

Architects' Studies for Early
Villages Shown in Boston—
Many National Types

The proposed series of villages to visualize, collaterally with the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary of 1930, the living conditions and the picturesque atmosphere of seventeenth century New England have begun to take form in Boston with a public display of preliminary studies of American colonial and national villages.

The sketches are on view at the joint annual exhibition arranged by the Boston Architectural Society, the Society of Landscape Architects and the Architectural Club.

Eight architects have been at work on the studies for some time, following a suggestion made by Ralph Adams Cram when he was president of the tercentenary organization, before his departure for Europe.

To Revive Ancient Scene
Mr. Cram believes that a vital part of the celebration will lie in giving people of today accurate visual impressions of life in early New England and with reproductions of the native surroundings of people from other lands whose descendants have helped build the Nation.

If the present plans are carried through, there will be 10 or 12 such villages, occupying some 15 acres of ground and constituting an educational, inspirational and historical central feature of quite unusual character for the tercentenary.

The villages, it is expected, will have strong economic significance, though they will not be commercialized in any respect. They will not be side shows but typical reproductions of the home surroundings of the peoples who have contributed so much to the social and economic development of the country.

Among the studies on view are a typical New England town of the 1630-50 period, stockaded, with water frontage; a colorful Brittany fishing village, hamlets of Italy, Germany, Greece, Spain, Scotland, Ireland and Sweden, each being built upon fact as to the local characteristics of early times.

An Indian Village Included
Also, of course, such a project would be in no wise complete without a reproduction of an American Indian village.

It would be characteristic of all the villages that the visitor, walking through, would receive a vivid impression of the affairs, as well as the occupations and surroundings of the inhabitants. The houses would be equipped with typical furniture, utensils and the accompaniments to daily activity.

Each village will have its place of religious worship, according to the prevailing influence of its period, and it is hoped that the villages will all be constructed by organizations and individuals particularly equipped by study and affiliation to do so.

Although this project is planned on a considerably more ambitious scale, the same idea has been emphatically successful before in such instances as the High Street section of the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial, Chestnut Street section at Salem's tercentenary, the Plymouth feature revived annually and the Beacon Hill reproductions of New England life.

Restoring "Old-Fashioned" Ideals
The first Home Dedication Day consisted of a simple song and prayer service held by Professor Smith at his new home in Newton, Mass., two years ago. Published accounts of the program resulted in numbers of requests to Professor Smith for advice on how to hold similar services elsewhere. This year his office has answered such requests with printed circulars of plans for the day, readings for a home dedication service, and lists of music and pictures recommended for the home.

"The idea of a home dedicatory service," he explains, "has been to bring the home back to what it used to be and to counteract the jazz influences that have made critics say home is only a place to hang your hat. The whole significance of the day is that a movement has been started which will continue 365 days of the year. Young married couples

NAHAS PASHA EXPLAINS NOTE SENT TO BRITAIN

Egyptian Leader Says Com-
munication Misunderstood
—Seeks Friendly Relations

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
CAIRO—Nahas Pasha, at a conference with the press this morning, delivered an official communiqué regarding the Government's note to Britain, which he claimed is misunderstood abroad.

After explaining its history, he said: "In our reply we endeavored to safeguard the rights of Egypt and at the same time safeguard our friendly relations with Britain."

Having lengthily summarized the note, Nahas, in conclusion said: "Our reply cleared the air. It was conceived in no spirit of defiance or attack, but, contrarily, was designed to prepare the way toward a true Anglo-Egyptian friendship by the dissipation of all misunderstandings."

In the press there was copious echoes of Nahas sentiments, but nowhere does it refer to the legislation which provoked the British protest on March 4, and it expects to see the crisis solved by Britain's tacit acceptance of the vague assurance of Egyptian good will and desire for friendship.

It is common knowledge that the present policy of the ministry is controlled outside the ministry by the well-known extreme left wing Zaghulists, and that Nahas is not consulting anyone outside the narrowest circle.

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Home Dedication Day Brings World Into Closer Friendship

Communities in Occident and Orient Have Programs
Typifying Ideals of Kindness, Beauty, and Service
—Movement Started in Massachusetts

Bless the four corners of this house,
And be the lintel blessed;
And bless the hearth and bless the board
And bless the door that opens wide
To stranger as to kin;
And bless each crystal window-pane
That lets the sunlight in;
And bless the roof-tree overhead
And every sturdy wall.
The peace of man, the peace of God,
The peace of love on earth.

With lines such as these, or selections from Scripture, spoken in congregations or families, or in solitude, read before cozy fireplaces or between walls of bamboo, heard by young couples on thresholds of new dwellings or by mothers and fathers sitting before radios, thousands of homes in the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The observance varied from services in church or community gatherings to a few words uttered at the planting of a tree or the unveiling of a picture on a nursery wall, but through all ran a purpose of re-establishment of home virtues. The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

The day was observed in more than 50 cities of the United States and in places in Canada, India, Hawaii, Japan and China, according to plans communicated to Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the Boston University school of religious education, who originated and sponsors the movement.

INDIANA SAVING MILLIONS UNDER STATE TAX PLAN

Amounts to \$36,500,000 in
Seven-Year Period, It Is
Estimated by People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Taxpayers of Indiana are counting themselves \$36,500,000 richer at the end of a seven-year period of control of governmental expenditures by a State Board of Review.

Full credit is given to a state law of 1921 which gave the State Board of Tax Commissioners, until then merely an assessment equalization body, authority to pass on public bond issues, annual tax levies and proposed budget expenditures.

The Indiana Tax Plan, as the expenditure control system is known, has widely referred to by economists and students of taxation, has attracted attention of officials of foreign as well as domestic governmental bodies. It applies the simple theory of requiring taxing units to "live within their means."

Control lies within the power of a single state board which has authority, on petition of 10 or more taxpayers, to review a taxing unit's proposed levy, proposed expenditure items of its budget and bond issues for schools, bridges, and other public improvements.

Reductions ordered by the central review board in 367 taxing units on bonded budget expenditures, resulting in tax levies, have amounted to \$13,499,725 since 1921, according to estimates by the Indiana Taxpayers Association. In the same period appeals by taxpayers to the central board resulted in tax levies being voted to road, bridge and school bond issues amounting to more than \$23,000,000.

Increasing Use of Plan
Since 1921, increasing use has been made by taxpayers' groups of the appeal provisions of the Indiana Tax Plan. From 12 appeals filed in 1921, the number annually has increased until in 1927 the number of taxing units from which appeals were taken numbered 136.

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Progressive results of the influence of the appeal law can better be seen in percentages of tax increase year by year. The increase of 1923 over 1922 in Indiana was 8 per cent. The 1924 increase dropped to 1.91 per cent with the wave of ultra conservatism in government expenditures that swept the Nation. The 1925 increase was slightly higher at 2.29 per cent.

And then came 1926 with Indiana the only state reporting an actual decrease of 1.32 per cent. In tax expenditures as compared with the year before. It was the first time in 20 years that the State had shown such a record. The record, however, was slightly offset in 1927 with taxes increasing 5.29 per cent. Due to many salary increases in public offices and

(Continued on Page 6, Column

restrictions, what is the use of having a debate upon them?"

Commander Joseph Kenworthy, Laborite, intimated that he would raise questions tomorrow.

Further selling later caused another decline of a half cent, a weak tone. On the Stock Exchange dealers marked down the price of rubber shares in anticipation of clients selling, but this afternoon not many shares were changing hands.

Last month opposition to restriction came to a head in Singapore and Colombo. Forty-seven of 72 responses to a questionnaire circulated by the Singapore chamber of commerce favored removal of restriction.

Control of Supplies

At the same time the East Ceylon Estates Proprietors Association made public a suggestion that unless defects in the rubber restriction scheme could be remedied and the scheme applied to all rubber producing countries it should be replaced by a comprehensive plan providing for the adequate control of supplies.

In London rubber circles the general feeling has been to place the blame for failure of the Stevenson scheme upon the refusal of Dutch planters to co-operate. The Dutch planters have been rapidly nearing a position of dominance in the market. Their production for the coming year was estimated to be at least 10,000 tons greater than last year and there was little belief they would be willing to join in the restriction.

The restrictions imposed on the export of rubber from Malaya and Ceylon for the past few years, have recently been meeting with increasing disfavor among rubber producers themselves, because of the steady decline in the price of the crude product. For some time the proportion of rubber permitted export at a minimum rate of duty has been dropping at intervals of three months, the scheme working on a quarterly basis.

How the Plan Worked

Under the Stevenson plan if the average price of rubber in London was under 21d. but not under 15d. a pound during any quarter, the exportable percentage of standing production for the ensuing quarter at the minimum rate of duty was to be reduced by 10.

If the average price of any quarter was not under 21d. but was less than 24d., there was to be no change in the ensuing quarter. If the average price for any quarter was 24d. or more the percentage was to be increased by 10 for the ensuing quarter. In no case was the percentage to be increased above 100 or decreased below 60.

Despite these restrictions, the price of rubber has kept steadily falling and the percentage of standing production at a minimum rate of duty has been down to the minimum 60 per cent months. Even with a 60 per cent

output the price has been fluctuating around 12d. and 13d.

Civil Research Committee

The appointment of a civil research committee some time ago was followed by a sharp drop in the market, even though Mr. Baldwin said that nothing drastic was intended. The rubber market has been followed with especially keen interest in the United States, where the tremendous development of the automobile industry has necessitated importations of large quantities of crude rubber.

Two years ago Herbert Hoover headed a campaign against British rubber control. Mr. Hoover advocated voluntary co-operation by American consumers to cut down their consumption of crude rubber and to obtain maximum efficiency out of the stocks in use.

American tire manufacturers also have been investigating the possibility of producing their own rubber. The British restrictions, stimulating research for rubber substitutes and for growing rubber in countries open to American development.

World's Trade to Benefit.

Is Dr. Klein's Opinion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The belief that the general atmosphere of world trade would be benefited by the lifting of the British rubber export restrictions was expressed here by Dr. Julius Klein, chief of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"If Mr. Baldwin's announcement means that an effective abandonment of the rubber control system is to result," Dr. Klein said, "American consumers will have reason for satisfaction. Further, the general atmosphere of world trade will be greatly benefited, because one of the greatest and most annoying governmental interferences with the conduct of normal business will no longer exist."

"All of these schemes for controlling output and prices of essential raw materials by an unnatural welding of governmental and commercial interests are a heritage of the Great War, and the closing up of the rubber control will mean a step toward clearing international trade of essential handicaps."

"Of course, we must refrain from forming an opinion of the subject until we know exactly what action the British Government proposes to take, or proposes to abstain from taking. It might be possible to announce a formal termination of the rubber control system while at the same time new regulations might be put into effect. We are endeavoring to obtain the full data now and will be prepared to furnish the American trade and public with such facts as we get later."

Mr. Hoover, who led an organized campaign against the rubber restriction enterprise, withheld comment while his department sought

for fuller reports. Almost from the outset of the British rubber control, the Commerce Department, in co-operation with the State Department and with associations in the American rubber trade endeavored to minimize the effects of the restrictions.

Immediate Effect Felt

on New York Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude rubber prices dropped a cent a pound at the opening of the New York Rubber Exchange on announcement by Mr. Baldwin in London that a committee investigating operation of the Stevenson Act had recommended that rubber export restrictions be removed Nov. 1 of this year. May contracts fell a full cent to 26.40c a pound. September declined to 27.10c and December to 27.30c from yesterday's closing prices of 27.70c.

The rubber trade apparently had been expecting removal or modification of rubber export restrictions, but it was thought that any change would be made gradually over one or two years at least. Mr. Baldwin's announcement in Parliament that it had been decided to remove all restrictions on Nov. 1 consequently took operators by surprise.

There was a general rush to sell during the first hour, and what little buying appeared came chiefly from traders who had sold at higher levels and wished to cover. The demand was insufficient to absorb the extensive offerings by domestic and foreign interests. Mr. Baldwin's announcement is regarded here as bringing to an end, at least for the present, the effort of the British rubber trade to control world rubber prices. Export restrictions were established under the Stevenson act in 1922 with the idea of holding prices at a level insuring profits to British rubber operators, who then handled most of the world's supply, with the United States the biggest buyer.

Fluctuations of Prices

Prices subsequently experienced extreme fluctuations, rising at one time to the neighborhood of 31 a pound. American manufacturers, believing that the restrictions not only would continue to raise prices, but actually threaten this country's supply, immediately took action to combat the British scheme. One result of their efforts was organization of the national reserve for crude rubber, or American "rubber pool," which bought some 65,000 tons of rubber to act as a reserve and apparently succeeded to a great degree in stabilizing prices, for last year fluctuations were limited to about 9 cents a pound.

Methods of reclaiming rubber were improved and the output enormously increased, assuring a further supply of rubber for certain purposes, chief among them lower-priced tires. The United States Rubber, Firestone, and Ford interests purchased rubber plantations abroad and expanded programs of cultivation and production. In the southwestern section of the United States additional fields of guayule were planted, increasing the output of this rubber substitute already being used in tires.

The British rubber interests themselves became dissatisfied with the Stevenson restriction scheme. Rubber bootlegging increased enormously in the Far East, increasing the cost of the Government in its efforts to check the illicit flow of rubber. Rubber buyers turned from the British to the Dutch, with the result that Dutch sources soon replaced British in providing about two-thirds of the purchases of this country.

Prices Began to Decline

In the first two months of this year, rubber prices began to decline. On February 8 Mr. Baldwin announced that in answer to protests against the Stevenson Act, he had appointed a special committee to investigate its operation and recommend changes. Rubber prices almost immediately dropped to 24 cents a pound in this country, the lowest since August, 1924. On March 29 prices improved 3 cents a pound on announcement that the American "rubber pool," which had obtained a \$400,000 credit the year before, had arranged for a new credit of \$600,000, assuring its continuance. Since then prices have ranged around 27 cents.

Prices at noon still were just under 5 cents a pound below yesterday's closing quotations, but the tone was a bit firmer. At one time prices of all active positions had climbed more than 5 cents, with September reaching the extreme low at 22.10 cents a pound, as compared with 27.70 at the close yesterday. The decline represented the greatest swing in prices since March 10, 1926, when quotations rose nearly 6 cents a pound on reports of increased consumption.

Traders crowded the ring, excitedly trying to sell, and in the first hour 3,597½ long tons, or more than \$2,000,000 worth of rubber, changed hands, a new trading record. The previous record, 2715 tons, was established March 19.

Employees Buy Mill; Golden Rule to Rule

Hosiery Plant Saved to Providence, R. I., by Its Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"If you know so much about it why don't you buy the mill and run it yourself?"

This question was put to the employees of a Providence hosiery plant last November by representatives of the owners who were listening to protests of workers against closing the mills.

Acting under advice of Charles G. Wood, a commissioner of conciliation in the United States Department of Labor, the employees raised \$50,000 bought the plant, made Mr. Wood president and today the mills are ready to reopen with the Golden Rule as its guiding motive.

At a meeting of Providence Rotarians, Mr. Wood thus outlined the story of how an important textile plant, said to be the first hosiery mill in the United States, was saved from New England through co-operation and the application of the Golden Rule to business.

The workers have established selling connections, found sources of supply for raw materials and arranged for further financial aid from people of the locality.

The British rubber interests themselves became dissatisfied with the Stevenson restriction scheme. Rubber bootlegging increased enormously in the Far East, increasing the cost of the Government in its efforts to check the illicit flow of rubber. Rubber buyers turned from the British to the Dutch, with the result that Dutch sources soon replaced British in providing about two-thirds of the purchases of this country.

Prices Began to Decline

In the first two months of this year, rubber prices began to decline. On February 8 Mr. Baldwin announced that in answer to protests against the Stevenson Act, he had appointed a special committee to investigate its operation and recommend changes. Rubber prices almost immediately dropped to 24 cents a pound in this country, the lowest since August, 1924. On March 29 prices improved 3 cents a pound on announcement that the American "rubber pool," which had obtained a \$400,000 credit the year before, had arranged for a new credit of \$600,000, assuring its continuance. Since then prices have ranged around 27 cents.

LABOR TO RAISE ROYAL OAK CASE IN PARLIAMENT

Press Criticizes Severity of Sentence Imposed on Commander Daniel

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Labor Party has decided to raise in Parliament the question of the severity of the sentence imposed on Commander H. M. Daniel in the Royal Oak case.

"It may be," says the Daily Herald, the Labor organ, "that the commander was by the law of the service technically guilty, and the court was bound to give a verdict to that effect. But that the verdict should be accompanied by severe punishment is entirely another matter. The evidence, which was fully reported and very closely read, has left upon the public mind a very definite impression not only of a commander acting as he believed, in the best interests of his ship and service, but also that he was acting under stress of a series of intolerable provocations."

Comment in Liberal Circles

"The finding of the court-martial seems to mean not only that Commander Daniel was guilty of a breach of discipline, but also that he was acting under stress of a series of intolerable provocations."

In Liberal circles the criticism is more pronounced. The Daily Chronicle, for example, of which Lord Reading, former Chief Justice of England, is a director, describes the case as a "travesty of justice," and asks: "If the sentence is allowed to stand what parent will not hesitate to allow his son to enter the naval profession?"

The Conservative comment is more restrained, as the fleet's judge advocate here has still to review the proceedings and report thereon to the Admiralty, which can then confirm, reduce or quash the sentence. Confidence is felt, therefore, that the sentence may yet be revised. At present, although Commander Daniel for the time being is unemployed,

receiving only half pay, his complete reinstatement is still possible if the Admiralty so decides.

Commander Daniel's record, published today, made a deep impression. Whatever may have been the technical irregularity of his action in the present case, it is offset by his services to the country. He began his naval career in 1905 on H. M. S. Bulwark, afterward serving on the Lord Nelson, Duncan, Victory, Pembroke, Vivid, Albion, Royalist, Dauntless and Valiant. His certificates contain no word of adverse criticism, while they are interspersed with such testimonials from captains as "a promising, hard-working young officer"; "this officer's abilities are of a very high order"; "zealous, capable, smart young officer"; "he is tactful and has good organizing ability"; "good disciplinarian, very loyal executive officer"; "zealous, able gunnery officer, with great power of command."

Eighteenth Century Ensemble

Soft candlelight shed its glow over the stage at Jordan Hall last evening when the Eighteenth Century Ensemble gave a concert. Excepting Oliver Cope, violinist, now added to the group, the members remain unchanged: Dorothy Brewster, soprano; John MacKnight, flute; Anna Golden, viola; George Rowe, cello, and Francisco Oliver, bass. James Friskin, pianist, conducted the ensemble and played a group of solos as well. The program was carefully varied, but the choice of music was not quite so apt as in other years, nor did the performance throughout seem as polished.

ished. A Concerto in A minor by J. S. Bach inaugurated the concert. A pair of Fantasias by Purcell for four string instruments proved rarely beautiful music.

TOWING COMPANIES MERGE

Consolidation of two towing companies which have been known along the Atlantic coast for half a century is announced in the merger of the Doane Tow Boat Company and the Commercial Towing Company of Boston. The new concern will have a fleet of 11 tugs and will be operated under the name of the Doane Commercial Towing Company.

YALE AWARDS ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The bureau of appointments of Yale University announces the selection of Manasses S. Grove '29, of Frederick, Md., as the recipient of the Princeton Club scholarship for next year, and Arthur R. Palmer Jr. '30, of Madison, Wis., as the recipient of the George Augustus Adee scholarship.

MacLeod Auto Supply Co.

Vulcanizing, Battery Station Jenney Gasoline and Oils Mohawk and United States Tires

10 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass. Telephone Back Bay 9430

Siems, Helmers & Schaffner, Inc.
General Contractors
1014 Guardian Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Specializing in
DAMS STEAM POWER PLANTS BRIDGES DOCKS HEAVY GRADING INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Chinese Dishes Give New Zest to Home Menus
At a fraction of what you pay at the finer Chinese restaurants you may enjoy delicious Chop Suey or Chow Mein at home. Just ask your grocer for LaChoy imported Chinese ingredients. The LaChoy assortment package contains every item you need for tempting Chop Suey or Chow Mein. Or you may buy the Noodles, Sprouts or Chinese Sauce separately in sealed sterilized containers.

LaChoy
GENUINE IMPORTED CHINESE INGREDIENTS
Write for complimentary copy of the LaChoy Book of Chinese Recipes with 40 tempting dishes. Address: LACHOY FOOD PRODUCTS, Inc., Detroit, Michigan.

LaChoy
GENUINE IMPORTED CHINESE INGREDIENTS

Kelly Springfield Tires
Although Kelly-Springfield tires now cost no more than any of the better makes, the Kellys of today are a far better product than when Kellys were the highest priced tires on the market.
"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town."
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Kelly Springfield Tires
Write to us for a list of locations showing conveniences each station is equipped to give.

JENNEY GASOLINE
(Winter Grade)

JENNEY GASOLINE
(Winter Grade)

JENNEY GASOLINE
(Winter Grade)

JENNEY GASOLINE
(Winter Grade)

JENNEY GASOLINE
(Winter Grade)

JENNEY GASOLINE
(Winter Grade)

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual meeting, Northeastern University Alumni Council, Hall 8.
Forum meeting, Individualist School of Social Economics, talk on "Social Taxation Begins Economic Freedom," by the Rev. Arthur W. Littlefield, 719 Boylston Street.
Illustrated talk by Dr. Sherman C. Bishop on "The Habits of Some Common Bacteria," Boston Society of Natural History, 284 Berkeley Street, 8.
Meeting, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Association, Boston City Hall, 7:30.
Lecture in series on Probate Law by Mr. Halloran, U. S. District Court, Suffolk Law School, Suffolk Law Alumni Association, 73 Hancock Street, 6 to 7:30.
"Some Experiences in County Jail," lecture by Mrs. Frederick E. Judd, auspices Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, musical entertainment, clubhouse, 8.
Ladies Night, Boston Square and Company Club, clubhouse, 8.
Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch; Knickerbocker Social Club, Young Men's Club Room, 4:30; Sir George Williams Club, Young Men's Club Room, 9.
Harvard University: Sever Mathemat. Club, 8. Representation of Complex Conics, talk by S. H. Kimball, Sever 30; Harvard Classical Club, a Horatian Symposium, Common Room, Sias Hall, 8; speaking for the Lee Wade Prize and the Boylston Prize, Sanders Theater, open to the public, 8.
Convention dinner, New England Coal Dealers Association, Hotel Statler, 8.
Illustrated lecture by the Rev. Austin T. Kempton, D. D., Harvard Club of Boston, 8:30.
Graduating class dinner, Massachusetts Nautical School, Hotel Brunswick, 7:30.
Meeting, French Club of Boston, Copley Plaza, 8.
Musical
Symphony Hall, 8:15, Vladimir Horowitz, pianist.

Theaters
Copley—"The Wrecker," 8:30.
Colonial—"Simba" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Just Fancy," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Escape," 8:15.
Repertory—"School," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW
West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Book reviews by Women's Club, Library Hall, 10.
Talk by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, "Your Ballot in the Presidential Primary, April 29, and How to Mark It," auspices political department, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, clubhouse, 11.
Meeting, Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home of Massachusetts, business and reports, Hall B, Tremont Temple, 2:30.
Meeting, the Rotary Club of Cambridge, Riverbank Court Hotel, 12:15.
Discussion on "Patricians and the Black List," by Mrs. Helen Tufts Balie at luncheon of the League of Neighbors, headquarters, 298 Boylston Street, 1 to 2.
Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts: Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays and 11 o'clock. Admission to the museum free. Exhibitions: New selection of Sargent sketches; new acquisitions; Durrer and Goya prints; Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 with admission free charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free. Chinese ceramics and bronzes. Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum. Original drawings. Fine prints. Modern American Indian paintings. Bronzes by W. Hunt-Friedrich. Traveling Exhibition of paintings by American artists sent out by the Whitney Studio Club, April 4-20.
Jordan Marsh Company—Water colors by a group of local artists, April 4-14.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$3.00 per annum; single copies, 10 cents. Postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; one month, 30 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight; Thursday probably showers and warmer; fresh southwest winds, possibly becoming strong Thursday.
Southern New England: Cloudy tonight; warmer in Connecticut and western Massachusetts; Thursday probably showers and warmer; fresh southwest winds, probably becoming strong on Thursday.
Northern New England: Rain tonight or Thursday; warmer; New Hampshire and Vermont tonight and in Maine on Thursday; fresh, possibly strong southeasterly shifting to south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 44
Atlantic City 40
Boston 48
Buffalo 48
Calgary 26
Chicago 64
Cleveland 64
Denver 36
Des Moines 66
Detroit 48
Galveston 68
Hatteras 62
Havana 64
Jacksonville 66
Kansas City 64
Los Angeles 48

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:13 p. m.
Thursday, 11:32 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:42 p. m.

Hotel Mayfair is surrounded by the business, theatre and shopping district of St. Louis, but has the quiet atmosphere of an exclusive club. Railroad, street car and bus lines are most convenient. 400 rooms—400 baths from \$3.00
8th and St. Charles Streets
Many unusual features make the

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
An hotel of distinction

EASTER LILIES
Easter Lilies and other choice blooming plants and rare cut flowers at our Four Shops.
WARENDORFF
NEW YORK CITY
Our ONLY Store:
325 Fifth Avenue Caledonia 3870
Hotel Astor, Inc. Lackwanna 6568
1193 Broadway Lackwanna 8028
101 West 57th Street Circle 3065
When ordering please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Frederick Leiser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN
FULTON STREET
BOND STREET
LIVINGTON ST.
ELM PLACE

Engravings for Spring Weddings
Invitations At Home Cards Announcements Calling Cards
Conforming to the latest and most approved styles both as to form and lettering
Offered at Special Prices
English Script Plate, 11 lines and 100 Invitations, the new large sheets either in cream or pearl white stock, for \$25.25.
The Same Plate printed on smaller size sheet which is quite the vogue at present, for \$19.50.
English Script Plate, 8 lines and 100 Announcements for \$17.
New Square Lettering in Colonial, Franklin, shaded antique, Roman or modified Roman, 11-line plate and 100 Invitations on new square sheet, for \$39.50.
100 Announcements in new square lettering on smaller size sheets, 8 lines, for \$29.50.
Visiting Cards, Plate and 100 Cards in the newest Colonial and Franklin; also shaded antique Roman, for \$4.
Extra Address Line \$2.50.
Special Prices quoted also on At Home and Reception Cards on request.
Looser's—Main Floor

Dine in Bronxville
at the
Guster Arms Restaurant
671 Palmer Avenue, in the Mexican Patio or The Bandit Den
Tel. Bronxville 2446
PRIVATE DINING ROOM FOR PARTIES
Dinner, 6:30—\$1.00
Supper, 8:30—\$1.00
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

Fixing up the house on the Outside
you may need—
Painters
Landscape Gardeners
Fence Dealers
Awning Dealers
Screen Business
Lumber Dealers
Concrete Products Dealers
Hardware Dealers
Carpenters
Flagstones
Cinders
find them in the
Boston and vicinity
TELEPHONE BUSINESS DIRECTORY
For Advertising Information
Call HAY mkt 9900
Directory Advertising Dept.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAM COMPANY

You Can Save ONE-HALF on Your Spring WARDROBE by buying it at Maxon's
Not two-alike Original Models exclusively That's why they are Half-Priced.

THE FROCKS:
Half-Priced \$17 to \$139
THE COATS:
Half-Priced \$49 to \$189
Folder on Request
MAXON
Model Gowns
11 East 36th St., New York

Fixing up the house on the Outside
you may need—
Painters
Landscape Gardeners
Fence Dealers
Awning Dealers
Screen Business
Lumber Dealers
Concrete Products Dealers
Hardware Dealers
Carpenters
Flagstones
Cinders
find them in the
Boston and vicinity
TELEPHONE BUSINESS DIRECTORY
For Advertising Information
Call HAY mkt 9900
Directory Advertising Dept.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAM COMPANY

You Can Save ONE-HALF on Your Spring WARDROBE by buying it at Maxon's
Not two-alike Original Models exclusively That's why they are Half-Priced.

You Can Save ONE-HALF on Your Spring WARDROBE by buying it at Maxon's
Not two-alike Original Models exclusively That's why they are Half-Priced.

THE FROCKS:
Half-Priced \$17 to \$139
THE COATS:
Half-Priced \$49 to \$189
Folder on Request
MAXON
Model Gowns
11 East 36th St., New York

FRENCH BLAME LITHUANIANS FOR SITUATION

Appointment of Commissioners Seen as Camouflage to Hide Parley's Failure

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The French unquestionably interpret the conclusion of the Polish-Lithuanian conference as a check. They consider the constitution of the three mixed commissions to study various matters as a mere device to mask complete failure. Certainly this view may be mistaken, but it is well to realize that the French, who are the principal allies of Poland, do not think this northern problem is near a solution.

The Polish attitude appears conciliatory, but behind it menaces are heard. For the moment Poland must endeavor to show itself entirely blameless. Hence the offer of a pact of nonaggression to Lithuania. The Lithuanian reply is to ask for an inquiry into the organization of irregular Polish bands. The French are unanimous in blaming Augustin Waldemar, Lithuanian Premier.

Seizure of Vilna
They rarely make allusion to the fundamental fact that Vilna, the Lithuania capital, was taken from Lithuania by Polish irregular troops. Lithuania lays stress on this fact. Poland avoids it. It is true that the

League of Nations, reversing its earlier decision, subsequently legitimized the Polish raid. Since then the most extraordinary situation has existed.

Between Poland and Lithuania, once closely connected, the frontier is now closed, though it was in a virtual state of war. Neither railway nor postal communications are permitted. That is why the League Council last December demanded that the two powers should negotiate with the view of ending the strange anomaly. The French papers all allege Mr. Waldemar has deliberately delayed the conference. He only consented to the meeting to evade the criticism of the League at the March council.

International Intervention
Nothing has come of the meeting except the formation of commissions in which the French do not believe. It will be remembered that the same skepticism was expressed when the League decided to appoint a commission to investigate the Hungarian gun-running. Diplomatically, the appointment of a commission is beginning to be taken for a euphemistic way of indicating disagreement. It is apparent that the Polish-Lithuanian quarrel calls for further international intervention, and the French newspapers carefully explain the whole matter to the advantage of Poland and the disadvantage of Lithuania.

Poland, it is affirmed, has shown tact, sang-froid, politeness and a desire for conciliation. Lithuania, on the other hand, is described as discourteous, disagreeable, dictatorial, defiant. It is unnecessary to accept such a one-sided statement of the case, but it is significant because it is intimated that the League Council in July will be obliged to take serious steps.

Census Man Soon Will Come Rapping at Your Front Door

Decennial Tabulation Expected to Show 124,000,000 in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—One day in 1930 someone will knock at your door, ask how many persons live in your house, make a note of it and move on. This may be all you see of the taking of the fifteenth decennial census until you see published some time later the fact that the United States has around 124,000,000 inhabitants.

It is a complicated job for Uncle Sam to count his people. Preparations for 1930 are already under way. The first count in 1790 showed a population of less than 4,000,000. The coming tabulation is expected to reveal a total population of more than 30 times that number. The actual count is completed in about three months but in preparation the entire country must be subdivided into enumeration districts, accurately described and mapped. Information must be obtained regarding the changes that have taken place in the boundaries of cities and townships or other political divisions since the census of 1920.

Accuracy Is Prime Necessity
Accuracy demands that each enumeration district be clearly defined and described so that there may be no overlapping and no omitted territory. For this purpose it is necessary to have up-to-date maps of every county and city. The last census there were approximately 86,000 enumeration districts; at the coming census it is estimated that the number will be in excess of 100,000.

Legislation making provision for the census and embodying such changes in the law as experience and changed conditions have shown to be desirable must be drafted and submitted to Congress. Schedules, instructions to enumerators and other forms and supplies to be used must be prepared, printed and shipped to all parts of the United States in advance of the date of the enumeration.

Progress in perfecting tabulating machinery used at the bureau has been made continually since the first census. The equipment now consists of 223 machines of various character, including sorting, tabulating, adding, mimeograph, multiplier, addressograph machines and type-

writers. These machines are used not only in regular census work but also to make tabulations to develop detailed statistics desired by various Government offices as well as by private interests.

Other Duties of Census
Counting his people is not the only counting Uncle Sam does. In the interval between the decennial censuses he gathers statistics on all sorts of things. During the last fiscal year the first census on distribution was undertaken. Questionnaires were sent to wholesalers, retailers, commission merchants, brokers and others engaged in the distribution of commodities in 17 cities. Statistics gathered in this census show the different classes of stores, kinds of business, number of persons engaged, salaries paid, stocks on hand and annual sales.

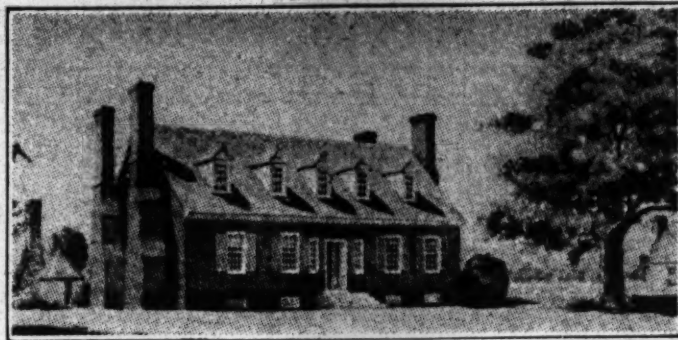
Every 10 years a census of religious denominations is taken. The one now in progress covers the year 1926. The facts in connection with this census are secured directly from about 225,000 individual churches, congregations and other local organizations.

Other subjects about which the Census Bureau gathers statistics include manufacturers, agriculture, institutions, water transportation, and financial status of state and city governments.

NEW YORK TO IMPROVE ITS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Public improvements at an estimated cost of \$19,201,381 have just been approved here by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The appropriations include a \$500,000 appropriation for the municipal airport at Barren Island and \$2,382,500 for the improvement of parks. The improvements are divided among the five boroughs and new buildings for the fire department, new police stations and much street work.

A Rival for Mount Vernon



Reproduction of George Washington's Birthplace From the Architect's Drawing.

BIRTHPLACE TO BE REBUILT

Washington's First Home to Rise Again at Wakefield, Va.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Washington's birthplace is to be rebuilt. Final plans for reproducing the old Wakefield (Va.) house have just been announced by the Wakefield National Memorial Association, Inc. It will rise on a spot marked for 1½ centuries merely by a monument, or less. But what manner of house was it in which the first President of the United States was born? Four years ago no man could have pictured the dwelling that burned to the ground on Christmas Day, 1780, with certainty.

Washington's birthplace is pictured as a pleasant brick dwelling, low and twice as long as it is wide. Four huge chimneys stand at the two ends. Little windows, level with the ground, peek into a shallow cellar. Dormer windows, sticking out onto the long sloping roof, look into the bedrooms on the second floor, which would be known today as the attic.

The house is double faced. One side faces the broad lawn, running down toward the river. The other looks toward the road. This, however, is but a rough outline of the plans drawn by Edward W. Donn, Jr., the architect, which have been accepted by the National Fine Arts Commission.

FRENCH CAR MAKERS STUDY MASS OUTPUT

Citroen Factories to Install Improved Machinery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Automobile mass production methods developed by Henry Ford and the General Motors Corporation will soon be applied in the Citroen factories in Paris, according to Louis H. Citroen, son of the French motor car manufacturer.

Mr. Citroen, who is one of the engineers of the factory staff, has just arrived here on the steamship Ile de France, of the French Line. He heads a group of technicians from his father's plant. "We expect to purchase machinery which will form the basis for a complete reconstruction of our plants, and will investigate fully the American methods of volume production," Mr. Citroen said.

"Our capacity has been approximately 275 cars a day, and while this is twice the volume of last winter, we wish to increase it. We have found that the mass production method is not only faster, but is capable of producing a better motorcar, and that is the chief reason for our desire to incorporate these new improvements in our factory."

The Citroen car is now sold in France, England, Germany, Italy and Belgium, he said, but when production is increased, they expect to invade the South American market.

BRITISH NOT PERTURBED AT AMERICAN ACTION

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—British official opinion is not in the least perturbed over the American agreement with the Chinese over the Nanking issue despite newspaper reports to the contrary. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed. Indeed, it is

claimed that negotiations carried on by the British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, with Hwang-fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, were proceeding along similar lines prior to the temporary agreement which occurred before John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to Peking, arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of negotiating a settlement.

The Sino-British parley was broken off owing to the Chinese attempt to make treaty revision part of the banking negotiations. Great Britain has stood for revision of the unequal treaties since the December memorandum of 1926, but is not willing to link the question with an extraneous issue like reparations for the Nanking outrage. On the other hand, no objection is raised to expressing regret like the United States—not at having put down the barrage at Nanking but at the fact that the barrage became necessary.

BETTER EUROPEAN BUSINESS
NEW YORK (P)—European business is on the upgrade and in Italy is adapting itself to the stabilized lira. Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in the J. P. Morgan Company, said returning on the Olympic. England and other European countries, he found interested in the peace plan proposals.

MOTOR CASE ARBITRATION MOVE BEGUN

Substitution for Court Action Expected to Speed Settlements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A move to substitute arbitration for court action in claims growing out of automobile cases has just been started here, according to the announcement of the American Arbitration Association. In it the Automobile Merchants' Association of New York and the casualty insurance companies have joined with the arbitration association to eliminate court congestion which has resulted from automotive litigation. At a meeting of the association at which representatives of the automobile industry and the insurance companies were present, Alfred H. Swayne, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation and a director of the arbitration association,

was empowered to appoint a joint committee representing the three groups.

John R. Davies, Justice of the Municipal Court, has been named chairman of the committee. The move, according to the association's announcement, is coincident with the attempts being made by the District Attorney's office and the New York Bar Association to eliminate congestion in the courts and to improve the ethical standards under which court actions are instituted.

PREPARING FOR PARK IN SMOKY MOUNTAINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Champion Fiber Company has discontinued cutting operations within the proposed area for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in anticipation of establishment of the park in the near future under an agreement reached with the North Carolina Park Commission.

The Champion Fiber Company owns some 40,000 acres within the park area, including the famous Mount LeConte, in Tennessee, and some 60,000 acres in North Carolina. Le Conte is virgin timber to which ax has never been touched. In this area are miles of forest that have never been explored.

Mayor of New York Saves Famous Tree

Tall Cedar of Lebanon at Flushing Will Continue to Wave in the Breeze

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The famous cedar of Lebanon in Flushing is to stand. Real estate operations will go no farther than the neat little fence that will surround the tree and the birds will soon be flocking to its branches for their annual nesting and carolling.

That was the promise of James J. Walker, Mayor of New York, to a delegation that appeared at a hearing just held before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The tree has many friends. Even California was not too far away to send a plea for its safety, according to Mrs. Charles B. Williams, of Whitestone, who spoke on behalf of the tree at the hearing. The tree, which is in very good condition, is 100 feet tall. Its flat top—the distinguishing feature of trees of its kind—has a spread of 75 feet at its widest place. The trunk is 18 feet in circumference. It is planned to plant seedlings of the tree in city parks.

The Romance of GAS

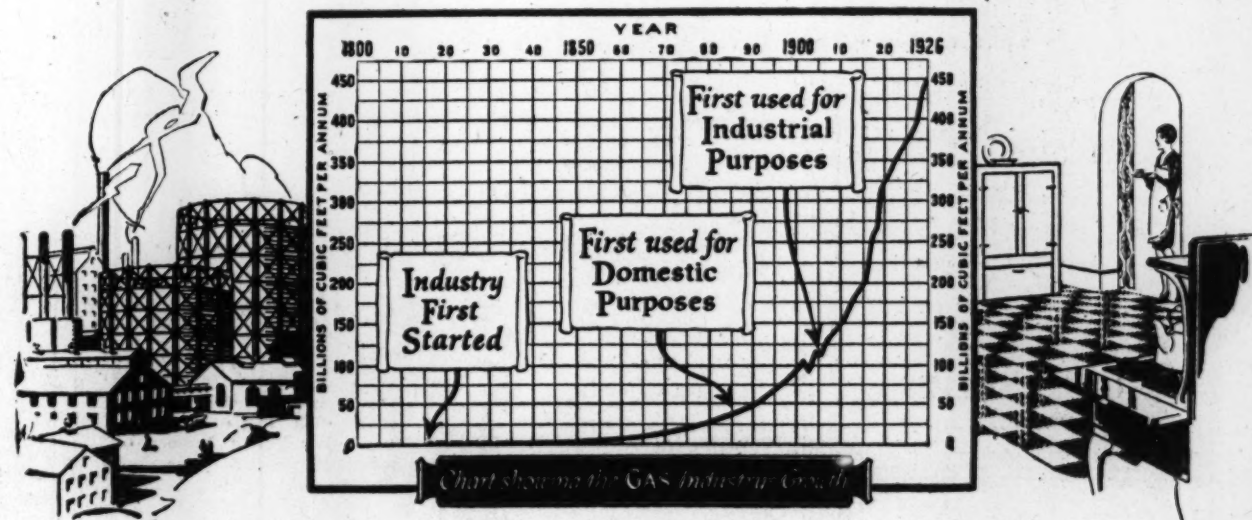
THE BETTER FUEL

GAS is rapidly becoming the fuel of the nation. During the past twenty-five years while the population of the United States has increased 50% the sale of manufactured gas has increased seven times as fast—or 352%. For more than a century the gas industry has gone ahead quietly and steadily—inventing, perfecting and producing. Today it is realized more than ever that gas offers many conveniences to our comfort and well-being, not alone in the home but in all industrial and commercial fields as well.

In the majority of American homes gas is performing services that spell the difference between toil and comfort . . . confinement and leisure. More and more are recognized the unsurpassed facilities that gas offers for cooking, water heating, home heating, incineration and refrigeration. Gas has been found to be a fuel entirely free from inconveniences—clean, always available, adequate, requiring a minimum of attention, no storage or handling.

The gas industry is highly appreciative of its obligations to serve you in every possible way. It maintains laboratories for the testing of processes and appliances—that your interests may be safeguarded. It recommends the most efficient and economical equipment for the use of gas for whatever purpose you need it in your home.

Call on your local gas company for demonstrations of cooking, water heating, house heating, refrigeration, incineration and other uses for GAS—THE BETTER FUEL.



For the benefit of the people of New England a series of messages, of which this is one, is being published by the gas industry of New England. They contain interesting information about GAS—THE BETTER FUEL—and its importance in your home

CUT-RATE BOOK SALES OPPOSED

Prices Sliced in Half by Department Stores Stir Booksellers to Act

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An effort is being made by the American Booksellers' Association, of which John G. Kidd of Cincinnati is president, to end price cutting on books which, Mr. Kidd says, is threatening to put the retail bookseller out of business. It is said that several large department stores are selling books at prices which make it impossible for the book stores to compete.

Mr. Kidd has just come to New York to confer with some of the members of the association to determine what can be done to meet the situation. It was said that in some department stores the price cutting has led to selling most of the "best sellers" actually below wholesale cost.

Faced by this competition, as well as by cut-rate mail order houses, book guides and clubs, the independent retail dealer is facing extinction, according to Mr. Kidd. This statement was backed up by E. W. Meyer, executive secretary of the booksellers' association.

The current issue of the Publishers' Weekly sets forth the price-cutting by printing a list showing how some "best sellers" have been reduced in price. This shows "Trader Horn" selling, cut-rate, at \$1.89. The regular retail price is \$4 and dealers pay \$2.40 in lots of 100. The bookshop price of Emil Ludwig's "Bismarck" is \$5; the cut-rate price \$2.25. Ludwig's "Napoleon" retails at bookshops at \$3, but department stores have it at \$1.58. A dozen other popular books are reduced in the same proportion.

A Corner of Paris in the Heart of Boston
Specializing in Gage Hats

French Hat Shop

59 Temple Place Elevator Service Blake Building

A French reproduction in Black Satin and Petalines—\$10

Youthful Spring Models for Matrons

Also an unusual showing of distinctive French reproductions in Balbrunell, Finesse, Felt and Straw combinations, Hair Braids and Flower Trimmed Hats—\$10 to \$25

SPECIALISTS IN LARGE HEADSIZES

FIVE-DAY DELAY GIVEN IN TRIAL OF H. F. SINCLAIR

Counsel Request Time to
Examine the Deposition
Made by Mr. Fall

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The fifth trial growing out of the naval oil land leases given by Albert B. Fall, formerly Secretary of Interior, took place today in the Federal court to grant the defense a continuance of five days.

The delay was allowed in order to enable counsel for Harry F. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, facing charges of conspiracy against the Government, to examine a deposition obtained from Mr. Fall. They explained to Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, who is presiding at the trial, that they had not as yet seen the Fall statement and wished to have a few days in order to examine it and plan its utilization in their case.

Owen J. Roberts, chief government counsel, informed the court that the Government was prepared to proceed without further postponement. In view of approaching Easter holidays, Justice Bailey announced that he would grant the petition for the five-day continuance.

Now Faces Trial Alone

Mr. Sinclair faces trial by himself this time. When the original conspiracy trial was instituted last year Mr. Fall also was in the dock as a defendant. That trial was abruptly ended when the Government charged jury tampering by Mr. Sinclair. As a result of these charges and following an extended inquiry by Justice F. R. Siddons, Mr. Sinclair and several others were found guilty of contempt of court and received prison sentences and were fined.

Mr. Sinclair was in the courtroom when the trial opened, accompanied by his two attorneys and their aides, Martin W. Littleton, New York, and George P. Hoover, Washington, are his chief counsel. Mr. Sinclair has rented a \$10,000 a month apartment in a new apartment house just completed at the corner of Sixteenth Street and Lafayette Park, directly opposite the White House. He indicated that he anticipated a trial lasting many weeks.

Chief interest in the trial centers around the testimony of Mr. T. Everhart, Mr. Fall's son-in-law. In past court actions, Mr. Everhart refused to answer queries concerning his part in the Teapot Dome deal, on the ground that he might implicate himself.

Statute of Limitations Changed

At this session of Congress Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, chief investigator of the oil land leases, obtained the enactment of an act reducing the statute of limitations and thereby making it possible for Mr. Everhart to testify without fear of legal proceedings against him.

Following the passage of this law he was called before the Senate Public Lands Committee and questioned by Mr. Walsh. He informed the committee that he was directed by Mr. Fall to call on Mr. Sinclair in his private railroad car in Washington, and that when he did so the latter gave him \$230,000 in Liberty bonds for Mr. Fall. He also testified that several days later he obtained from Mr. Sinclair for Mr. Fall. The Government will attempt to introduce all this testimony into the case.

Five hundred talesmen, including many women, have been drawn for the trial. At least two other trials are still pending upon the completion of the trial against Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Fall must face trial on similar charges, and he and Edward L. Doheny, Elk Hills lessee, are still to be tried on charges of conspiracy growing out of that transaction.

TEXAS TO PUT COURTESY FIRST

(Continued from Page 1)

that they do not have in contemplation the nomination of Smith, or for that matter of any individual. They only want delegates free to support any candidate who may appear worthy of support as the convention progresses, and a platform which would bar neither McAdoo nor Smith from being the nominee.

This conception of a platform which shall mean all things to all men is in no way novel, and it does not, in the present temper of the State, seem likely to appeal to Texas.

A powerful group of politicians, namely, the veterans of the Wilson Administration, declare that both the foregoing plans have for their purpose the nomination of Governor Smith, and they demand a delegation pledged to vote only for a recognized dry and to incorporate a bone dry plank in the platform. The main strength of this faction centers around Dallas and I shall leave discussion of it to a later letter from that city.

Moderate Platform Leads

Here in Houston the talk is mainly for an uncommitted delegation and a moderate platform. A good many of the Democratic leaders are closely in touch with New York—the redoubtable Jesse Jones spends about half his time here—and the South and North are inclined to take a more lenient view of evasions of the prohibition law. Not far from Houston is Galveston, strongly Romanist and

which may be relied upon to give Smith a heavy vote.

It is apparent, however, that the pre-convention campaign is going to be one of the bitterest Texas has known—though to say that of a state which has recently known the "Ma" Ferguson campaign and the fight on the Klan may seem extreme.

I have found in Houston one argument in favor of evading a direct pronouncement on candidates which I have never heard before. "We are hosts to the Democrats of the Nation. Therefore we ought not to try to thrust upon them any candidate of our choice. In short, courtesy demands that we send an uncommitted delegation."

This highly polite position was impressed upon me by more than one man of political eminence in Houston. To one who remembers what New York City did in the way of trying to force its favorite candidate upon the Democrats when they gathered there it is as amusing to find Texans holding that it would be the height of discourtesy for their State to have any candidate of its own when entertaining the Democracy of the Nation.

"Courtesy" Stand

Yet one hears the argument on every side and put forward with the utmost gravity. Perhaps the Texans who hold this point of view may wish to go even further and heap coals of fire upon the head of nominating its Governor.

If sentiment around Houston were to be taken as in any way determinative, the conclusion would be inevitable that Smith would secure the State delegation.

Reed, who spoke to a crowded house at Dallas, offended his auditors by sneers at missionaries and jibes at the Wilson Administration.

Walsh of Montana is discussed, but no one suggests that he be given the State's vote.

Governor Moody is young and nationally little known, but he has the confidence of the voters and could probably have the delegation for the first few ballots if he should signify a desire for it.

Moodily a Dry

Not only has Governor Moody not made an effort to hold the delegation in his own hands, but he has definitely refused to be used as a stalking horse by those who are trying to help the wet cause.

Repeated efforts have been made to create the impression that he would accept second place on a wet ticket. The day I arrived in Texas he disposed of reports of this sort in a statement so unequivocal and emphatic that it might well serve as an example for statesmen who find difficulty in expressing their determination not to accept nominations.

"An afternoon report published in Dallas stated that I evaded a question whether the Texas delegation to Houston, instructed for a dry candidate, should ever throw its vote to Smith, Reed or Ritchie," the Governor said. "On the contrary, I said, as I have clearly stated before, that I believe neither Smith, Reed nor Ritchie can be nominated at Houston; that I am opposed to all three, and that if the Texas delegation is instructed for a dry candidate, it should be firmly and unalterably bound by its instructions until a dry candidate is nominated. That is about as plain as I can make my attitude, isn't it?"

This seems to be explicit, and its importance is enhanced by the fact that the Governor is the most powerful Democrat in Texas today.

Hoover's Popularity Grows

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Texas will be a doubtful state next November, if the Republicans nominate Herbert Hoover and the Democrats turn to Alfred E. Smith, R. B. Creager, Republican National Committeeman for the Lone Star State, declared here.

"Mr. Hoover's popularity in Texas grows," Mr. Creager said. "Thousands of dry Democrats will vote for him if Al Smith is nominated. There is no doubt the Republican state convention will send 46 delegates instructed for Mr. Hoover, and with the unit rule in force."

Farmers in Texas are friendly to Mr. Hoover and do not share the Lowden sentiment of the corn belt, the committeeman declared.

Republican clubs in Texas number 270, and Mr. Creager predicted their membership would total 100,000 votes next month.

BOSTON NOT TO LOSE

ITS PORTLAND BOAT

Opposition to discontinuing the Eastern Steamship Line service between Boston and Portland, has resulted in a decision to continue this service next summer, it is officially announced.

The Eastern Steamship Line service will start June 25, with the steel, oil-burning steamer Calvin Austin making the trip to Portland at night and back to Boston during the day, except on Sundays, it is stated. On the latter day the ship will leave Portland in the evening. Connections to and from Boothbay Harbor will be made by the company's steamer Brandon.

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

North Third Street at 212

HARRISBURG, PA.

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Smart Apparel

at "Sensible Prices"

Rural School Teacher Wins Prize for Poem on Saving Scenic Beauty

Miss Frances Ann Johnson Also Gets First Trip to New York—Verses Did Much to Preserve White Mountain Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Frances Ann Johnson, a Littleton, N. H., school-teacher, has just made her first trip to New York City to receive the \$100 first prize in the scenic beauty poem contest of the National Life Conservation Society, the award being made at the annual conservation day program of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Another former school-teacher, who is now a librarian, Miss Alice Allen of Littleton, N. Y., won the \$50 second prize out of a field of 1,200 contestants representing every State. Both men and women entered the contest and several writers included the two leading winners have had previous work published.

Winners of \$10 prizes were Miss Frances B. Damon, Dexter, Me.; Mrs. Frances Kantz Read, New York City; Miss Ruth Winslow Gordon, Georgetown, O.; the Rev. Dr. E. Talmadge Root, Somerville, Mass.; Miss Nancy Buckley, San Francisco, Calif.

One of the important factors in deciding the winners in the contest was the quality of their poems to arouse public interest in conserving scenery. To this end every contestant was ruthlessly ruled out who rhymed over the general beauty of "my state" or "my town."

Where Glory Belongs

As Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, president of the society and chairman of conservation for the federation, said in awarding the prizes, "We intend to glorify not what man made, but what God has made."

A large delegation of New Englanders came to New York to see Miss Johnson receive her check, not only as a tribute to her, but because the subject of her poem, "Franconia Notch," served to call attention to New Hampshire's offer to save this stretch of White Mountain territory for a park.

"We are not asking Uncle Sam to do it for us, but we are doing it our-

selves," said Philip W. Ayres, for-
enter of the Society for Preserving
New Hampshire Forests, who an-
nounced that the fund for the pur-
chase of the section now is within
\$10,000 of the necessary \$400,000.

The women made a day of their celebration, having two sessions and a luncheon. They heard from Mrs. Daniel M. Goodrich of the work of Massachusetts Club women with the youth in fostering conservation projects, from Mrs. John J. Skofield, president of the Maine Federation, about the activities of Maine women in improving approaches to towns and from Mrs. William H. Purdy, president of the New York Federation, about various community betterment projects.

Scenery Hugged by Politics

"Every bit of scenery is surrounded by politics," said Mrs. Marshall, urging the women to support conservation legislation. "The national parks are better off than at any time in their history, largely due to the activities of club women."

Horace Albright, superintendent of Yellowstone Park, and William C. Howard of the New York State Conservation Commission paid tribute to the work of the women. Miss Dorothy Doremus announced that within the last year the Campfire Girls have planted 200,000 trees.

Among the stories of individual club achievements was one told by representatives of the Suffern Women's Club, who stated that this year they have sold 2,200 pounds of seed at 7 cents a pound to persons who will feed birds, and that, by offering prizes, they have encouraged people to establish feeding stations which are attracting many birds to the section. The club also has set out 15,000 spruce seedlings and every year has a sale of slips from plants which enables people to stock their gardens at small prices and turns in several hundred dollars annually to the club treasury.

Notch of Franconia, lovely the chorus;
Brook, tree and bird-note in ecstasies
Lofly your mountain tops towering o'er us,
Adding their strength to the choir of praise.

Close to the heart of you, where you are winding
Into to high mountains, lake-mirrors and streams,
Beauty triumphant is free for the finding,
Chiseled in granite yet fashioned of dreams.

Valley magnificent, chosen for glory,
Here "God Almighty has flung out His sign,"
Down through all ages proclaiming His story,
"Here I make men, and the pattern is mine!"

Beautiful valley, though almost surrendered,
Almost exchanged for the lumbermen's gold,
We could not stand, with allegiance unrendered,
Idly allowing your trees to be sold!

We shall keep faith with you, friend of the ages,
Mingle our vows in the thrill of your cry,
State of New Hampshire, inscribe on your pages
Words that no power can ever defy.

"Glorious valley, no more shall men covet
Majesty's beautiful mantle of green,
King of the hills, 'tis your robe and we love it!
Ransom is yours. Let your heart be serene!"

"Lovely memorial, now and hereafter,
Honor the brave, in your song of the breeze,
Soldier and sailor, your dear, youthful laughter
Echoes, enshrined, in glad chords of trees."

Valley magnificent, no hand shall sever!
Notch of Franconia, beautiful glen,
Pride of New Hampshire and challenge forever,
Here in the hills "God Almighty makes men!"

FRANCES ANN JOHNSON.

ITALO-TURKISH MEETING

TO REMOVE DISTRICT

ROME—The conversation between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Milan, where the Duce is spending Easter week with his family is regarded in Rome diplomatic circles with considerable interest.

The relations between Rome and Ankara are admitted to be cordial, in spite of the rumors which often credited Italy with having ambitious designs over parts of Asia Minor.

WOMAN SEEKS SENATE SEAT

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Mrs. Virginia Peters Parkhurst, of Berwyn, Prince George's County, has filed her notice as candidate for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate. She will have as an opponent in the primary William Cabell Bruce, incumbent.

ITALO-TURKISH MEETING

TO REMOVE DISTRICT

ROME—The conversation between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Milan, where the Duce is spending Easter week with his family is regarded in Rome diplomatic circles with considerable interest.

The relations between Rome and Ankara are admitted to be cordial, in spite of the rumors which often credited Italy with having ambitious designs over parts of Asia Minor.

ITALO-TURKISH MEETING

TO REMOVE DISTRICT

ROME—The conversation between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Milan, where the Duce is spending Easter week with his family is regarded in Rome diplomatic circles with considerable interest.

The relations between Rome and Ankara are admitted to be cordial, in spite of the rumors which often credited Italy with having ambitious designs over parts of Asia Minor.

ITALO-TURKISH MEETING

TO REMOVE DISTRICT

ROME—The conversation between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Milan, where the Duce is spending Easter week with his family is regarded in Rome diplomatic circles with considerable interest.

The relations between Rome and Ankara are admitted to be cordial, in spite of the rumors which often credited Italy with having ambitious designs over parts of Asia Minor.

ITALO-TURKISH MEETING

TO REMOVE DISTRICT

ROME—The conversation between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Milan, where the Duce is spending Easter week with his family is regarded in Rome diplomatic circles with considerable interest.

The relations between Rome and Ankara are admitted to be cordial, in spite of the rumors which often credited Italy with having ambitious designs over parts of Asia Minor.

ITALO-TURKISH MEETING

TO REMOVE DISTRICT

ROME—The conversation between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Milan, where the Duce is spending Easter week with his family is regarded in Rome diplomatic circles with considerable interest.

The relations between Rome and Ankara are admitted to be cordial, in spite of the rumors which often credited Italy with having ambitious designs over parts of Asia Minor.

ITALO-TURKISH MEETING

TO REMOVE DISTRICT

ROME—The conversation between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Milan, where the Duce is spending Easter week with his family is regarded in Rome diplomatic circles with considerable interest.

The relations between Rome and Ankara are admitted to be cordial, in spite of the rumors which often credited Italy with having ambitious designs over parts of Asia Minor.

ITALO-TURKISH MEETING

TO REMOVE DISTRICT

ROME—The conversation between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Milan, where the Duce is spending Easter week with his family is regarded in Rome diplomatic circles with considerable interest.

The relations between Rome and Ankara are admitted to be cordial, in spite of the rumors which often credited Italy with having ambitious designs over parts of Asia Minor.

ITALO-TURKISH MEETING

TO REMOVE DISTRICT

ROME—The conversation between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, at Milan, where the Duce is spending Easter week with his family is regarded in Rome diplomatic circles with considerable interest.

The relations between Rome and Ankara are admitted to be cordial, in spite of the rumors which often credited Italy with having ambitious designs over parts of Asia Minor.

CORPORATE TAX SET AT 12 P. C. IN SENATE TEST

Finance Committee Adopts
Recommendation Made by
Secretary Mellon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reduction of the 13½ per cent corporation tax to 12 per cent rather than 11½ per cent, as proposed by the House, was voted by the Senate finance committee in beginning work on the House revenue measure.

This follows the recommendation made to the committee by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who insisted that the tax reduction of \$290,000,000 voted by the House must be trimmed by the Senate to \$201,000,000 at the highest.

With the solid support of the Republican majority on the committee, Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, chairman, proposed at the outset that the \$201,000,000 limitation be adhered to. No vote was taken, but Senator Smoot expects the figure to be approved.

By unanimous vote the committee decided to report a tax reduction bill, quieting reports that the legislation might be sidetracked in view of the demands of the Treasury that the reduction voted by the House was too large.

F. M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the committee, argued for a cut of \$300,000,000 and urged that at least the House bill should be accepted.

Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, asked the committee to cut the corporation tax from 13½ per cent to 11 per cent, and this was defeated 11 to 9 on a strict party division with the Republican majority opposing the motion.

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, for a 12 per cent rate carried, 12 to 6.

Denial of Secretary Mellon's statement before the committee that "the insistent demand for the repeal of the 13½ per cent rate carried, 12 to 6."

The motion of Walter E.

CITIES TO FACE NEW PROBLEM IN PLANE HANDLING

35-Square Mile Area Needed
in New York, Says Report
—Others in Proportion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Unless invention eliminates the necessity of long runways for airplane take-off and landings, some 35 square miles of airports will be needed for the future use of New York, and in other cities in the United States in proportion.

This is the estimate of E. P. Goodrich, consulting engineer who has just released his report on "airports as a part of the city planning" through the National Municipal League of New York.

Rounded Dome Field Best
"Devices are sure to be developed, however, to assist in taking off and landing," declared Mr. Goodrich, earlier in his report. "The compressed air catapult employed for launching naval planes, and the deceleration cables which drag bags of sand on the decks of airplane tenders are present examples."

"But perhaps the simplest scheme of all is to form the surface of the landing field like a flat dome with the depot at the center of the top. Approaching planes would land up the incline, being assisted in stopping by the force of gravity, while departing carriers would leave by sliding down the slope with the assistance of gravity as Lindbergh did on his start to France, and as Byrd did on his hop to the North Pole."

In arriving at his estimates Mr. Goodrich worked in maximums. The limiting factor in the development of air carriage, he figured, will probably be the number of pilots. Not more than 10 per cent of the population possesses the natural capacity to guide safely a vehicle which can move in three dimensions, he said. Thus, assuming a population of 200-

000,000, there is possibility of 20,000-000 planes being in the air at the same time in the United States.

Roof Landings Not Feasible
After a considerable mathematical process it was estimated that at the outside figure a landing space will be needed, at some time in the future, for each 2000 persons. By using a circular field with a diameter of 7500 feet, Mr. Goodrich stated, there would be room for handling 44 planes simultaneously. With the reduction of the estimated 10-minute intervals for landing, and with the development of planes requiring less runway, he estimated, such a field might do for 450,000 persons. Even so, New York City would require 35 square miles of airports.

"Much talk has been heard about 'roof landing areas,'" he continued, "but until new and special designs of planes are common, roofs will not come into general use. Even then, because flying over cities involves extra hazards for both plane and city, roofs are not likely to come into very extensive use for landing purposes."

"It is more than possible, in fact, that approach routes to airports will some day be fully cleared, so that air transport routes traverse country so prepared that emergency airplane landings will be possible at any point along the route, instead of only at emergency fields, located perhaps five miles apart."

UNITED STATES PLAN BUILDING AT OTTAWA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—Announcement of the acquiring of property on Wellington Street, opposite the Parliament buildings, by the United States Government for the purpose of constructing a building for the housing of the offices of the American Legation, the Commercial Attaché and the Consulate-General, was made by H. Dorsey Newson, secretary of the legation and Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister, William Phillips.

"The choice of a competent architect to prepare designs for the new building, as well as the plans for its construction, are now being carefully considered in Washington," said Mr. Newson.

Volunteer Workers Rush Road Building

Governors and Governed
Turn Out With Pick and
Shovel in Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Governors and governed are co-operating to rush completion of the road from Tlalpujahua to Tepic, in the State of Michoacan. Citizens of all degrees are turning out with pick and shovel to speed the work merely as a matter of civic pride.

At every call for volunteers, there have been plenty of willing hands, ranging from high municipal officials to the humblest peon, all working with a will to hasten the project,

which was planned and begun early in 1922. Work is progressing very rapidly.

At noon, the workers, including officials, lawyers, doctors, merchants, laborers, and artisans of every class sit down to eat a big dinner specially prepared for them.

The men receive no remuneration, but reports from the scene have it that "the unpaid surpass the paid" when it comes to speed and quality of labor.

MIAMI CAUSEWAY PROGRESSING

MIAMI, Fla.—The third connecting link between Miami and the island of Miami Beach will be thrown open for vehicular use July 4, engineers in charge of the building of the Everglades causeway here announce. This artificial roadbed, dredged up from the depths of Bay Biscayne is another engineering feat performed during the past year in Miami.

NATIONAL PARKS TO OPEN EARLIER TO AUTOMOBILES

June 1 Instead of June 15
Made Possible Because
of Mild Winter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Those who are planning to visit the national parks this summer will be interested to know that the season is expected to open a fortnight ahead of time. Horace B. Albright, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park and assistant director of the service, who

is here, after having completed a visit to each of the national parks, says that the winter has been unusually mild and that there are no heavy snows.

Northern parks that are usually thrown open to the public about June 15 will be open on June 1, this year. The railroads will not change their schedules, but the automobile tourists, who make up the greater number of visitors, may enter two weeks earlier than usual.

Among the new features will be the opening of the northern rim of the Grand Canyon where the cliffs are 1000 feet higher than on the south where heretofore the tourist had to get his view. The country is wilder, the timber heavier and the Canyon looks entirely different than from the south.

The road from Cedar City, 300 miles away, coming down through Bryce and Zion Parks in Utah, has been put in excellent condition.

Prehistoric Carvings of Animals Found on Rocks of Sahara Desert

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGERIA—The whole of North Africa is a large field open to prehistoric research. The last discovery took place recently in Morocco, on the Saharan frontier, at a spot known as the passes of Zénaghe. There, a French official, M. Ruesco, discovered carved on rocks, designs representing animals, and inscriptions. Both the drawings and inscriptions are similar to those found years ago, at Tlout, another prehistoric station, lying also at the gates of the Sahara, in the department of Oran (Algeria).

An American archaeologist, Professor Nesbitt, curator of the Logan Museum of Beloit College and a

French natural scientist, M. Debruge, are carrying out researches in Constantine, Algeria, dating back to the Aurignacian period.

They are excavating sites known as "escargotières," from escargot (snail), being formed of snail shells to which are added ashes and coal dust. These mounds are numerous and extend from Algeria to the Tunisian littoral, some being over 250 feet long by 150 feet high and across.

These excavations make it clear that there, 50,000 or 60,000 years ago, snails must have formed the chief food of the people, and so for generations and centuries these mounds of the discarded shells were gradually built up.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London
ONE of the difficulties—in fact, it is the only difficulty—which is encountered by all Masonic historians and researchers is that of lost records. There are very few documents covering the period of the first half of the eighteenth century that are available. Even the minutes of the Grand Lodge of England from 1717 to 1723, if any were kept, disappeared and one is left to the tender mercies of the highly imaginative Dr. James Anderson, whose historical efforts have been described by a recent writer as consisting mostly of "didactic fiction."

The absence of such records, however, makes it impossible to trace the transition of speculative into operative Masonry. Scottish lodges have taken more care with their minutes and there are in existence records which show that away back in the seventeenth century, nonoperative lodges were admitted into the operative lodges, paying double initiation fees and dues and being entered on the books as "geometrical masons." It seems almost certain that about the same time there was in existence, though the date of its foundation is not known, at Warrington, a lodge composed entirely of men of means and leisure, into which the famous antiquarian, Elias Ashmole, was admitted. Five years previously a noted scholar, Robert Moray, the founder of the Royal Society, then an army officer, had been initiated at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but this ceremony took place in a travelling Scottish lodge attached to the regiment of which he was an officer.

The problem, to which Albert F. Calvert, notably, has devoted many years of patient and arduous research, is why the Grand Lodge of England, formed in 1717, as it was undoubtedly, by men drawn entirely from the working classes, should yet, within a year, blossom forth with its personnel entirely changed. The founders of the Grand Lodge were not operative masons, but they were all working men, carpenters, bricklayers and the like and, although the occupation of Anthony Sayer, the first Grand Master, is not known, it is evident that he could not be described by that misleading term "gentleman."

Yet, within 12 months, one finds, as Grand Master, George Payne, who held a responsible position under government, whose brother, a clergyman, was an Oxford graduate, and his two nieces, daughters of the clergyman in question, married into the peerage. There also appeared upon the stage a crowd of actors, every one of whom was a power in the literary, scientific, and social life of the day. There was Desaguliers, D. C. L., of Oxford, the son of a clergyman and himself a clergyman, the most active member of the Royal Society; James Anderson, who, notwithstanding his excursions into fiction and imagination, was a learned man and an able Presbyterian minister; the Duke of Montagu, the first noble Grand Master, appointed to that office in 1721, also a Fellow of the Royal Society; and a host of superlatives, among whom may be mentioned Lord Paisley, Sir Richard Manningham, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Queensberry, William Cowper, Martin Folkes, Lord Carpenter, all Fellows of the Royal Society.

What attracted these and other scholars, far too numerous to specify, to Freemasonry so early in its history as an organization? The answer is still lacking, but a clue to the solution of the problem has been supplied in a valuable contribution to Masonic history which has just been made by Dr. A. W. Oxford, in his History of the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge, which has descended from one of the four

lodges whose members met together in 1717 and founded the Grand Lodge of England. Every member of the Somerset House Lodge, the unit in question, as far as can be ascertained, was a man of position, wealth, and eminence. It was to this lodge that all the distinguished Freemasons, whose names have been cited, belonged. It was from the membership of this Lodge that most of the Grand Masters for many years after 1717 were drawn and three of the members in particular—Payne, Anderson, and Desaguliers—took, undoubtedly, a prominent part in sowing and planting the seeds of organized Freemasonry as it is known today in England and, indeed, in every part of the world.

One interesting feature which is noticeable in dipping into the history of Freemasonry is to find how ancient are some of the "modern customs." For instance, community singing was a feature of Masonic activities in the early eighteenth century and there are still in existence numerous glee books which were collected and sold for this purpose, some exclusively Masonic. Very shortly sprang up the custom of initiating free of charge and electing as honorary members of lodges, prominent musicians, presumably for the purpose of conducting the harmony of the lodges, and they were paid for their services. Some of the musicians thus elected were Benjamin Cooke, doctor of music and organist of Westminster Abbey; John Braham, a famous tenor of the time; John Bernard Sale, organist of the Chapel Royal; and a host of others. In like manner clergymen were initiated, admitted as honorary members and remunerated for the services they rendered in preaching at the church services, held at least annually by each lodge, and for officiating as chaplains in the lodges. This custom was very widespread and was even in vogue in India and other countries in the East.

Lodges in the old times appear to have experienced greater trouble in the collection of dues than do lodges of the present day. Very frequently, when the arrears became large, a compromise was effected, half the sum due, or even less, being accepted in discharge of the debt. The collection of these arrears has frequently been an onerous task for secretaries and treasurers and, on one occasion, a very drastic proposition was made by one officer. It was to the effect that a list of the names of members one year or more in arrears should be placed in a conspicuous part of the lodge room every night during lodge hours. Although the proposition was carried, there is no record as to whether this was ever done.

Public Masonic processions in England are now a thing of the past. Brethren are not permitted by Grand Lodge to appear in public Masonic regalia, except by dispensation and this, as a rule, is granted only on the occasion of a church service or at a stone-laying ceremonial. Such Masonic processions, however, take place very frequently in Scotland and even in Ireland, and at one time they were very common on both the St. John's Days in England. In Scotland today, on St. John's Day in winter, they invariably include a torchlight procession in the program as well as the inevitable dinner.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Miss Elizabeth Walling, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Belle Colby, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. Hattie E. Merrill, Haverhill, Mass.; John Seymour Terry, New York City; Grace Lynn Platt, Buffalo, N. Y.; Franklin Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. J. W. Bush, Athens, Ga.



Quality Saves 210 Paint Dollars

NOTE the cost chart!
At best, cheap-per-gallon paint can save less than four dollars on the first cost of painting an average house. For that four dollar difference, Quality Paint will save \$210.24 on the cost of five years' paint protection. 50 times more than that false gain!

Less than four dollars more for the job is a small cost for Quality Paint that outlasts cheap-per-gallon paint two and a half to one!

Besides, only Quality Paint such as Patton's Sun-Proof Paint gives your property a moisture-proof armor against decay and depreciation—saves repair bills—insures your investment.

Forget price-per-gallon! It means nothing! Year to year cost is the *real* cost! Quality is the *only* economy.

WHATEVER you need — Glass, Paint, Varnish, Lacquer or Brushes — the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, with its international distribution, has a product that exactly fills your requirements. Sold by quality dealers — used by exacting painters.

What Cost To Paint This House?

1st. Grade Paint vs. 2nd. Grade

300 painters and dealers from 50 typical cities give figures resulting in these averages and comparisons:

1st. Grade Paint	2nd. Grade Paint
Average Price per Gallon \$3.91	Average Price per Gallon \$2.70
Average Coverage per Gallon 12½	Average Coverage per Gallon 16½
Required for 500 sq. ft. house (500÷40) Gallons 12½	Required for 500 sq. ft. house (500÷30) Gallons 16½
12½ x \$3.91 = \$48.87	16½ x \$2.70 = \$45.00
Labor, recognized as "two thirds of the job" \$97.74	Labor figured same with best grades of paint \$97.74
Total \$146.61	Total \$142.74

2nd. Grade Paint saves average of only \$3.87 first cost

But—how long will each job last?

These same painters and dealers state:

1st. Grade Paint	2nd. Grade Paint
5 Years	2 Years
Quality Paint lasts 2½ times longer	
1 x \$146.61 = \$146.61	2½ x \$142.74 = \$356.85

\$356.85
\$146.61
\$210.24

Greater 5 Year Cost 2nd. Grade

Forget "gallons"—figure in years of economy and protection!

patton's
Sun-Proof Paint
Standard Value Since 1855

Patton's Sun-Proof Paint

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Factories, Milwaukee, Wis. Newark, N. J., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal.

PITTSBURGH
Paint Products

COTTON EXPORT
TRADE ADVANCES
GREEK INDUSTRYProfits From Reshipment of
Foreign-Made Goods In-
crease Plantation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—Although Greece raises large quantities of cotton, yet Greek cotton does not possess certain qualities required for the production of a special class of goods and she imports on a large scale. A great part of the foreign manufactured cotton is exported, bringing in a considerable profit, and the development of this industry has greatly encouraged the cultivation of cotton.

Industry in Greece in the usual sense is of very recent growth. For long years after the War of Independence, the Greeks were mainly engaged in the reconstruction of their country.

Spinning and weaving, which forms one of the most important industries in Greece, dates back to the early

Greek period. In olden days, almost every Greek home had its loom, where all the stuff necessary for the family was produced. These looms gradually increased in number and were thus able to produce in excess of that which was sold. The Balkan was suddenly brought Greek industry to a head, especially with regard to spinning and weaving. The woolen industry of Greece furnished the men and officers of the army with all their khaki clothing and blankets. The manufacture of cotton, hemp and wool as well as silk spinning and weaving has considerably developed in recent years and workshops and factories are now scattered all over the country.

The woolen industry, however, is not in a very prosperous state, native production providing only one-third of the stuff needed; the remaining two-thirds being imported. This should be ascribed to the fact that the raising of flocks is not as yet in a very developed state.

The general tendency of the Greek enterprise is toward the exploitation of the material obtained in the country itself. In 1896, the material imported under this heading represented a value of 25,373,107 drachmas; in 1911, that quantity was doubled and in 1923 quadrupled. Regarding the exportation of manufactured goods, it has been augmented about 350 per cent during the period 1900 to 1923.

ONLY 4 STATES
RATIFY GAS PACT
SIGNED BY 30France Limits Obligation
Temporarily to Those
Powers Ratifying

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The convention prohibiting the use of poison gas in war which was signed amid general approval by the representatives of 30 states on June 17, 1925, is not to

bring imports down to a level more in keeping with exports. There is evidence now of reductions in the imports of the various states. In Victoria, for the half year ended Dec. 31, imports which totaled \$26,452,358, show a reduction of nearly \$2,000,000. Imports received into New South Wales (\$25,158,206), however, show a reduction of only \$100,000.

Altogether, imports into Australia for the half year amounted to \$80,800,000, of which Victoria and New South Wales accounted for \$21,000,000. New South Wales exports, \$28,524,632, were \$5,656,000 less than for the corresponding half year of 1926, but Victoria's were slightly in excess. A welcome expansion of Queensland export trade of \$3,000,000 was due to increased shipments of sugar.

DRUG MONOPOLY
FORMED IN SPAIN
TO CURB TRAFFICCortes Takes Lead in En-
forcing Terms of the
Hague Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Spain has set a good example to the other states, signatories of the Hague Convention for the Control of the Drug Traffic by passing a law which involves state

port the raw material required for their orders, which would be given in advance.

Indeed, the Spanish Government claims that its system for the control of the drug traffic is the only known system by which the total world requirements for legitimate purposes could be divided among the manufacturing countries in such a way as to prevent abuse.

It would of course be necessary to set up some supervisory authority to see that the provisions of a law of this kind were carried out, but unless the states which have signed the Hague Convention desire to evade their obligations, there should be no difficulty in the establishment of a central board for this purpose. At all events Spain believes that it can stamp out the illicit traffic in drugs in its own country by the new law which the Cortes have just passed, and the experiment will be watched with interest by other countries which desire to protect themselves against the abuses of the drug trade.

Azores Seen as Air Port of Call
in Coming Transatlantic RouteExpert Declares Flight Via Lisbon and Archipelago Is
Only Feasible Line for Any Commercial Service
From Europe to North America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LISBON—That the route via the Azores will be the only feasible commercial line across the Atlantic is the opinion of General Delcambre, of the French Meteorological Service, who is in Lisbon at the invitation of the Portuguese Government to investigate the conditions of the proposed Azores route. Lisbon is now connected with the Azores by way of Paris-Bordeaux-Ferrol-Vigo and Oporto, and already a Lisbon-Madeira-Azores-Rio de Janeiro line has been visualized.

General Delcambre declared that owing to the variability of the meteorological conditions prevalent in the Atlantic, no regular service could be maintained at present between the two continents. In order to do this it would be necessary to publish daily a meteorological survey. The recent flights over the South Atlantic which have been successful up to a certain point, do not necessarily prove that the fact of a good powerful plane being used would insure a regular service being kept up. Whereas the aviators are able to wait for good weather and choose the best time, a plane bound to schedule has not these advantages.

"In my opinion," said General Delcambre, "the commercial air route cannot be made from the north, owing to climate conditions." For this reason it has been proposed that a station should be formed at Horta in the Azores. This proposed station would give all weather forecasts by means of wireless communications. It is expected to be established this spring at the cost of the Portuguese Government.

The general gave it as his opinion that the air navigation in the Atlantic should be carried out near the surface. The atmospheric irregularities there are so remarkable that Lindbergh, if he again attempted the same flight he accomplished last year, at the same period, would probably meet with quite different experiences.

Of the three routes which have

been followed until now, the direct Paris-New York, as well as the lines followed by transatlantic steamers, are unsound owing to permanent atmospheric conditions. Thus the only route left is that of the Azores. If during a short period of the year this line becomes unfeasible, a more southern but less direct route might be taken via Madeira and the Bermudas. The Azores project is regarded as extremely important to Portugal since it may be expected to attract tourists to the two principal points between America and Paris—the Azores and Lisbon.

FISH
should be served with a dressing
of 3 parts hot butter, 1 part
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE

3 Custom Shirts \$10.00
Made to your measurements from
Imported White Broadcloth
Write for samples and self-measure
Non-shrinkable FIT, material and
workmanship guaranteed.
HOWE, Shirt Maker
P. O. Box 863 Troy, N. Y.

EASTER LILIES
Wonderful Hydrangeas, Rose
Bushes and Other Flowering
Plants.
MODEST PRICES
Greater Boston Deliveries
OPEN EVENINGS
Winchester Conservatories
Incorporated
170 Cambridge St., Tel. Win. 1702
WINCHESTER, MASS.

FOR RENT
New, Attractive
Steam-Heated ApartmentsThree and four rooms, continuous hot water, electric
refrigeration, all modern conveniences14-64 Clearway Street
(FORMERLY DUNDEE STREET)Street entirely rebuilt
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
Office: 11 Clearway Street, BostonItaly's Desert Colony Thrives
Despite Sand and Barren Crags

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ASMARA, Eritrea—The Crown Prince of Italy recently made his state entry into Asmara, capital of the Italian colony of Eritrea, and had a reception which could only be produced by Fascism. Ethiopia and the Arabian Nights, blended into a curious whole under an African sun by a common interest and sympathy.

It was an orderly progress—orderly, that is as judged by Oriental standards. White-robed men, with their wives and families, raced excitedly after the procession, the Abyssinians hatted in European trilbies; the Beni Amer, the Beni and the Assur, their skirts in their teeth, their huge turbans shading shiny coal black faces. All smiling, all shouting; while the Eritrean police whose almost pink turbans are twice as high and slender as the Egyptian variety, fussed and fumed and then gave it up and joined in the chase.

The Prince received everyone; he attended a ball; he witnessed a gala performance at the theater—for Asmara has a very up-to-date and popular municipal theater—he reviewed the Eritrean troops which have done Italy such yeoman service in their Tripoli campaigns. And then he left to embark at Massana, the port of the Red Sea, on the Italian cruiser that was to carry him on his voyage to Italian Somaliland.

Africa Felix
Eritrea is a remarkable product of colonization and entirely different from other neighboring colonies of other empires. It is not an example of the colony which only awaited modern development to become a paying concern. It lacks water; its produce is won by the ingenuity of human contrivance, competing with the local inhospitality of nature. But despite its slow returns, Eritrea is Africa Felix. There is a vitality about it which is almost unknown among other more prosperous neighbors. It has, on the Asmara plateau, a climate which has made the capital a summer resort for the less favorably placed European communities of Aden, Port Sudan, Khartum and Jeddah. And it has behind it a history which gives every newcomer on his arrival the feeling that he has come to a place where things have happened.

And things have happened in this little known corner of northeast Africa. The veterans of the colony will recount how in the sixties the Egyptian flag flew at Massana. Fifteen years later, the Abyssinians under the Emperor John descended from the mountains of Asmara and drove Egyptian decadence pell mell into the Red Sea. Another five years and the Italian had replaced the Abyssinian flag and the colony of Eritrea came into being.

Legions of Donkeys
But the great feature of Asmara is the market where all, Italians, Arabs and Abyssinians alike, congregate in the broiling sun to buy and sell. The main trades are in hides from the fastnesses of Abyssinia, in dates and hay from the plains and in grain from the settlers' farms. All merchandise comes to market by road, borne by legions of donkeys and camels, and all native transactions are in the surprising 1780 currency of Maria Theresa of Austria.

It is bewildering to think of a conservatism which will not accept other tokens than the fat handsome silver dollar, stamped with the aristocratic profile of the mother of Marie Antoinette of France. And it is diverting to see the seer testing every coin tendered in payment. The agreed test of genuineness is to count the number of jewels in the Imperial Crown and to insure that the Empress wears on her shoulder the Star of the House of Hapsburg.

Peaks Never Yet Scaled
It was the Prince's first experience of the "wilderness" and scenery of Eritrean mountain scenery. Far below, in the wadis which in the rainy season are roaring torrents, strings of camels were plodding to the markets of Asmara with their loads of hay, palmwood and dates from plains. Overhead, almost blotting out the sky, towered gaunt rugged peaks which have never been climbed by men and where no vegetation can exist.

Set in the mountains was Keren, a typical Italian hill village 4000 feet above sea level, over a railway track, engineered as only Italians can engineer mountain systems, now clinging to and zig-zagging round the contour of mountains where a goat would find it hard to obtain a foothold; now creeping on the brink of precipices overlooking deep valleys in the belt of which men walked like ants. Sixty years ago elephant and rhinoceros were common in Eritrea. Civilization has driven them to other haunts farther to the southwest; but the colony still boasts of deer and antelope of all kinds, packs of hyenas, an occasional mountain bear, and an astounding profusion and variety of birds from the greater bustard and the ridiculous-looking toucan, to the sun-bird with its golden breast and long barred tail.

Scene Which Calls Up Visions of Vacation



In the Foreground is a Fresh Water Lagoon at Pictou Lodge, Pictou, N. S. While in the Distance Are the "Lodges," as the Bungalow Are Styled. In the Fitted Up With "All the Comforts of a Home," and a Dining Room in the Main Building, Capable of Seating 150 People.

be ratified by Great Britain "until all important powers have ratified or have signified their intention of doing so," according to a statement by Stanley Baldwin in Parliament. The Prime Minister was answering a question by Commander Kenworthy, who had inquired why Great Britain had not ratified the convention.

Commander Kenworthy also called attention to a recent notification by France (one of the four signatories which have ratified, the others being Venezuela, Liberia, and Soviet Russia) that until other countries followed the French example, France would be obliged to consider that it was only under obligation to forgo the use of gas in war so far as the states which had ratified were concerned. The latest state to ratify, namely Soviet Russia, has made a similar declaration.

In reply to further questions on the same subject, Mr. Baldwin declared that, so far as he knew, no other powers had signified their intention of ratifying the convention. Among the original signatories were the United States and Japan as well as all the chief European states, except Russia and Russia has since both signed and ratified. It is now generally felt here that unless public opinion in these countries takes the matter up vigorously, with a view to forcing the governments concerned to act, the treaty will be allowed to lapse.

The 1925 treaty was largely due to the initiative of President Coolidge, supported in particular by Germany. Herr Gessler, the Minister of Defense of the latter country, said in the Reichstag on May 2, 1925: "Germany has advocated at Geneva that poison gas warfare, which is an inhuman and particularly unchivalrous manner of waging war, should be abolished."

Similar views have been expressed by prominent statesmen in other countries. Meanwhile, however, it was stated in Parliament in 1925 that over 1000 animals were killed that year in Great Britain in the course of gas experiments. In other countries in which gas research is being carried on extensively, the slaughter is no doubt on a similar scale every year.

AUSTRALIA'S EFFORT
TO REDUCE IMPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Efforts are being made throughout Australia to

NOVA SCOTIA RESORT
IS BEING PREPARED
FOR VACATIONISTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PICTOU, N. S.—Preparations are going forward here for the summer opening of Pictou Lodge, one of the resort centers of the Canadian National Railways, and a popular gathering place for tourists from Boston and the eastern states. The lodge is situated on the shore of Northumberland Strait at Bay View. It is constructed of logs taken from the forest near by and comprises a large main building, six four-room cabins and another, known as "the Bachelor Bungalow" of six rooms. The rustic idea is maintained throughout. Each bungalow has its big stone fireplace, and its wide veranda overlooking the sea. Baths, running hot and cold water are standard equipment for the cottages, while the main dining room of the lodge has accommodation for 150 guests.

Visitors have the opportunity of playing golf on the course of the Pictou Golf and Country Club near by. Tennis, boating, fishing and bathing are also widely indulged in and dancing in the ample ballroom has its enthusiastic followers.

LONDON WANTS CHAIR
OF AMERICAN HISTORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—An appeal for £30,000 to establish a chair of American history at the University of London is being circulated by a London committee, headed by Lord Loch. Already there is one such chair at Cambridge, which is credited with doing much toward improving the relations between the United States and Great Britain. It is hoped to raise the necessary funds in New York as well as in London.

The movement, which originated in New York in December, 1926, is sponsored by a committee of which John W. Davis is honorary chairman. Maj. George Haven Putnam is executive chairman, Otto H. Kahn, treasurer, and William H. Baldwin secretary.

monopoly and purchase of narcotics. Such commodities are to be sold only through specially licensed chemists under conditions which offer the greatest possible guarantee against abuse.

The amount of drugs to be imported under this new law is to be strictly limited to the ascertained requirements of the country, and in the future Spain will make this amount known to the manufacturing companies from which she makes the purchases. The aim of this plan is to make it easier for the manufacturing countries to determine the quantity to which their manufacture of drugs should be limited, and it is the contention of the Spanish Government that if all other countries could adopt the same method, it would automatically establish the amount of drugs which could be legitimately sold by the manufacturing countries.

Each of the eight manufacturing countries, knowing in advance what the legitimate requirements were which they had to fulfill, could not claim to manufacture beyond this limit. At present the countries which manufacture drugs flood the markets of the world as they please, in the effort to compete with one another, and as the legitimate demand cannot be ascertained, they have an easy excuse for overmanufacturing and thus supplying the illicit traffic. Moreover, the Spanish plan, if it were universally adopted, would tend to limit production because it presupposes that the manufacturing countries should only be allowed to im-

Brooks-Burnham

INTERIOR DECORATIONS
WALLPAPER DRAPERIES
ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETSAntiques and Semi-Antiques,
a Specialty
Rugs Cleaned and Repaired
University Club Building,
428 Stuart Street, BostonEASTER LILIES
and Flowers!

... Symbols of Spring, flowers seem, somehow, to have been created just for this joyous season. Order abundantly. There is new hope, new inspiration in their beauty and fragrance.

Say it with Flowers

Symphony
FLOWER SHOPA Good Reputation is better than
a Written Guarantee
Telephone: KAMORR 2076, 2077240 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON

Instant Reference!



... and now,
Globe-Wernicke, America's
greatest manufacturer of
office equipment, has per-
fected a method by which
drawings nine inches to
nine feet long can be filed
vertically—thus eliminat-
ing dust-collecting rolls,
and creases which tear or
disfigure the next blue
print. This is the

G-W Cello-Clip
Plan File

Makes available for quick
reference plans, blueprints,
tracings, drawings, maps,
etc. Colored Guides and
G-W Angular Tabs locate
them for you—*instantly*.
Supplied in two styles—
the closed cabinet type for
general use and the open
rack type for use in vaults.

At our **Globe-Wernicke** department

we are demonstrating the G-W Cello-Clip Plan File. Here, too, you will find a representative **Globe-Wernicke** line of card filing systems, visible index equipment, sectional bookcases, steel office desks, library furniture, filing cabinets, etc. Please call at our Franklin Street address, mezzanine floor.

Special descriptive folder on request

Doten-Dunton Desk Co.
32 Franklin St. Boston

Uptown showroom, Statler Building, street entrance



WOMEN!

SIMPLE FROCK SHOP

Tailored stitchings—lingerie—touches of laces—the new femininity!

Be sure you include one of these
smart features in your

SPRING FROCK

25.00

New! Paris Beige
Tailored Silk Crepe

Restrained in color, in motif, in line—this unusually smart 2-piece frock. Note clever scalloped pin-stitchings of blouse; pleated, half-way stitched skirt—the complete grace of tailored chic. For Women, right, 25.00

New! Duck's Egg Blue
Georgette

Horizontal stitchings of blouse—of snug-fitting hip-line lend tailored finish to 2-piece frock—"femininity" in dainty, pointed lingerie touch of lace neckline. A fashionable frock for the blue ensemble—a frock for smart luncheons, matinees, or bridge. For Misses, sketched left, 25.00

Patron's ruffled chiffons, prints in silks or
chiffons, new all lace frocks—other
fashionable notes in the Simple Frock Shop,
where no frock is over 25.00 in price.

E.T. Slattery Co.

Opp.
Boston
Common154
Tremont
St.

BRITAIN TO AID LOYAL MOSLEMS IN DESERT WAR

Mandates to Be Protected
From Incursions of Fanatical Tribesmen

By MARC T. GREENE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BASRAH, Iraq—King Ibn Saud's declaration of sympathy with the warring Wahabites, together with the fact that Faisal ed Dawish's tribesmen have been as close to Basrah as 40 miles and are now threatening the little neighboring independent state of Koweit, have caused much uneasiness here.

All this tends to confirm the opinion that Saud has all the time been sympathetic to Faisal and the other desert sheiks, even if not actually in league with them. In a recent declaration to the chief sheiks of the tribe of the Nejd desert at Riyadh, he is reported to have said: "When first you attacked the Iraq outposts I was displeased, but now I am satisfied and I know that the people of Iraq and Koweit will never return to Islam but by the edge of the sword. I therefore beg you to depend on my assistance and support. I have ordered that you be supplied with food, tents, rifles and ammunition."

This statement has been published here in the Times of Mesopotamia, an English-owned organ of unquestioned reliability. Its publication has been strongly disapproved by the British officials, but there is very little doubt as to its authenticity. It is supplemented by information to the effect that Ibn Saud has already supplied the tribesmen with the promised rifles, tents, ammunition and food which, with his great wealth, he is easily able to do to almost any extent. Having received this aid, the sheiks have returned to prepare advances against Iraq, Transjordan and Koweit.

Treaty Apparently Broken
This declaration appears to abrogate altogether the Treaty of Jiddah so far as Saud is concerned. By this treaty, which was concluded only last September, King Ibn Saud agreed, among other things, to respect the sovereignty of Koweit, on the Persian Gulf, and Yamen, south of Hejaz on the Red Sea. These states are under the independent rule of sheiks who have treaties with the British Government. Saud also agreed to refrain from hostilities and to do his utmost to prevent hostilities on the part of the Nejd tribesmen, against Iraq and Transjordan; to protect pilgrims to Mecca from all British dominions; to protect

British subjects who might be in the Hejaz or the Nejd, and to make no distinctions between Moslem pilgrims or residents, whatever their differences of Mohammedan doctrine. In return the British Government agreed to respect the rights of natives of the Hejaz, who might be in British Territory, and to observe the sovereignty of Saud over the Hejaz and the Nejd.

For six months Saud has been pretending to observe his side of the agreement, but it is logical that he should support these sheiks. He is the supreme head of the Wahabi people, who are the "fundamental" Moslems. The Moslems of Iraq and Koweit have strayed from the purity of the ancient faith and must, it is held, be recalled, by the sword, if necessary. And the Wahabites, who are fanatically courageous warriors, are quite powerful enough to compel this return.

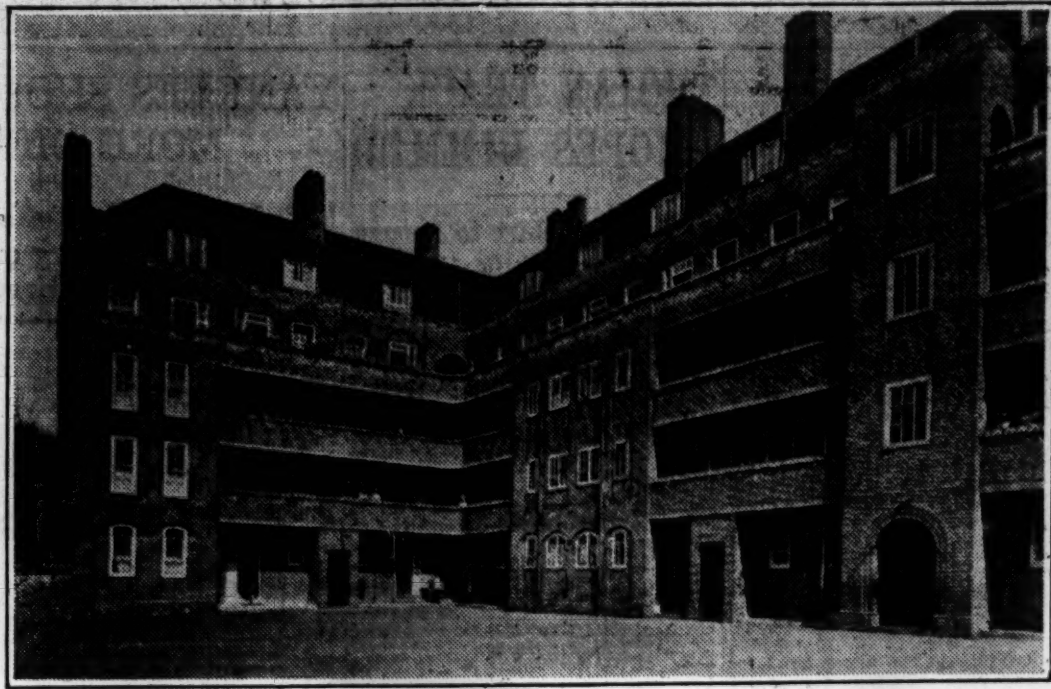
Britain to Protect Mandate
The British Government is determined to protect not only its mandated dependencies but also the small independent states with which it has treaties. To that end a large force of marines has just been landed at the little port of Koweit, capital of the state on the Persian Gulf, and armored cars, tanks and airplanes are going in large numbers into Transjordan and Iraq.

The British position is that they are now the only defenders, not only of the millions of peaceful Moslems of Arabia, but of the Europeans in Transjordan, Iraq and even Palestine. In Basrah, for example, it is well understood that the town would not be safe for 24 hours were it not for the British. The radical view that no trouble would have developed had the European powers not been in Arabia is unsound in this case, for the desert warriors have always attacked the peaceful country Moslems. These for the first time in centuries have been living in a measure of security since the British were here. But the religious cleavage between the extreme and moderate Moslems has been growing wider and the clash would have come whether the Powers were or were not. The results for the moderate would in the latter case have been tragic. As it is, England intends to protect them and is making the necessary preparations to do so.

AGRICULTURE SCHOOL PLANNED IN PORTO RICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ITHACA, N. Y.—Climatic conditions, the variety of tropical growths and the presence on the island of a growing university which has the backing of the local authorities combine to make Porto Rico a most favorable place in which to establish a school of tropical agriculture, according to a report made by Livingston Ferrand, president of Cornell

London Shows What a Tenement Back Yard Can Be



How Light and Air and a Place for Children to Play is Provided by Building Higher is Illustrated by This Rear View of Willoughby House, Erected at Wapping by the London Housing Authorities to Replace Slums.

BRITAIN READY FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLUMS

New Move Started to Rid
Nation of Houses Tolerated
During Shortage

Outstanding achievements in better housing and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for this CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the ninth.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—When the World War opened, the British Nation was on the verge of a nation-wide campaign against the slum. Each of the great political parties had prepared a national program, and had published volumes expressing its views, and the statistics on which its proposed policies were based. It was generally accepted that upward of 5,000,000 people were living under conditions of insanitation and overcrowding.

Possibly one of the most enlightening of the war's experiences to many negligent, well-to-do, but sincerely patriotic people, was the shame experienced when they realized that it was necessary to call hundreds of thousands of men to the Nation's service from homes not worth fighting for. It was also found that, at a time when an AI population was needed only too many were CG. It was in those hours of trial that politicians in a fine fervor declared that at the close of the war it would be the duty of the Nation to build homes "fit for heroes to live in."

Other Needs Urgent
But when the end of the war came other housing needs were regarded as more urgent. Although a few

slums here and there have been dealt with, the actual achievement is trivial compared with the national need.

There are now, however, signs that at "long last" the slum question will be dealt with. The trumpets of the Ministry of Health are sounding a new attack on the slums, and Neville Chamberlain has given an intimation that Parliament will be asked to consider new proposals dealing with this problem.

In rural areas alone there are some 100,000 wretched dwellings which should have been swept away before the war and have been, perforce, spared during the period of shortage.

London has nearly 300,000 persons living under conditions which mean upward of 415 persons to the acre. The number of Londoners living more than 200 persons to the acre is upward of 1,500,000. Many live in places where the sun never penetrates. It was the French historian,

Michelet, who said that "Of all the flowers, the human flower has the greatest need of the sun."

Scotland's Problem

A royal commission reported in 1917 that in order to deal adequately with the Scottish housing problem, 236,000 houses should be built. The problem is even greater in volume in England and Wales, because the population is much larger. There are 1,000,000 houses unfit for habitation. There is a stern feeling among many British housing reformers that the slum problem was "played with" in pre-war years, and that it is high time a great concentration of national endeavor, accompanied by some measure of sacrifice, should be secured to insure better conditions shortly.

In the framing of the Housing Act of 1919, a great victory was won by the passing of a section empowering local authorities in clearing slums to acquire houses which are dangerous or injurious at the value of the site as cleared of buildings. It is hoped that operation of this provision will permit the eventual elimination of slums.

RAILROADS MAY TAKE OVER EXPRESS TRAFFIC

NEW YORK (AP)—Railroads, handling 75 per cent of the country's express business, have approved the new proposal that the carriers shall take over the express traffic when contracts with the American Railway Express Company expire next February. It was disclosed by W. B. Storey, chairman of the committee on uniform express contracts of the American Railway Executives Association. With the exception of the Southern Railway, which has its own express company, it is expected in Wall Street all other roads will consent to the plan.

HAS BIBLE PRINTED IN 1682
PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—A Bible printed in 1682 is the possession of Charles McKernon of this city, brother of Edward W. McKernon, superintendent of the eastern division of the Associated Press. Mr. McKernon, who showed the work to newspaper men, explained that it is the Geneva version printed in London by Christopher Barker during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Franklin Tree, Found in 1765, and Lost, Object of Search

Rare and Beautiful Flowering Shrub Last Reported
Near Fort Barrington, Ga., in 1790,
Never Seen Elsewhere

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The "Franklin tree," a rare and beautiful flowering shrub, cannot be located. It was found growing wild in the vicinity of Fort Barrington, Ga., in 1765, by John Bartram who named it in honor of "that truly great and distinguished character, Dr. Benjamin Franklin." It has never been reported elsewhere and apparently has not been seen there since 1790.

Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, of the Department of Agriculture, has scouted for the "Franklin tree" and believes the remaining wild plants probably were destroyed by fire. Other colonies may exist, he thinks, hidden away in the southern pine barrens, but search for them has thus far been unrewarded.

One reason why the cultivation of the "Franklin tree" has not been successful is that it thrives only in acid soil which is the exception in garden soil.

dens, Dr. F. V. Coville, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has determined.

William Bartram, son of the discoverer of the plant, gathered some seeds and planted them in his garden in Philadelphia. Only a single seedling, one which had been transplanted into an acid corner, survived. This tree is the source of all the Franklin trees which Dr. Wherry has been able to locate. He is searching for another ancestral plant in the hope that cross-pollination and production of a quantity of seedlings will be possible so that the use of this shrub in horticulture may become more widespread.

All reports of such plants received thus far have been erroneous, a species of the magnolia having been often confused with the "Franklin tree," says Dr. Wherry.

Let Our
Driver-Salesman Call
He will give you full information
concerning the price or treatment
of any article you may wish to
give him.
JUST PHONE
STEVENSON 5400
ADELPHIA Cleaners
and
Dyers
Office and Plant 1628 No. 21st St.
PHILADELPHIA
"An individual plant giving individual
attention"

Ask Your Neighbor
Family Washing and Ironing
at a price you can afford.

New Way
Laundries
West Phila. Plant: 4899-17 Aspen St.
Belmont 6164
Germantown Plant:
489-15 E. Rittenhouse St.
Germantown 7300
Branch at Media 1172

WHITE FOXES
both in Natural and dyed
cocoa, beige and platinum,
from \$95.00 up.
Furs of the Better Grade
Theo. J. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

TRY
March's
Philadelphia
Scrapple
A delicious pork product
fried like sausage
Six Pounds
for One Dollar
Ham at 30 cents per pound
Pork Sausage at 35 cents per pound
Sliced Bacon in 1/2 lb packages at
40 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over
Parcel Post Paid
(Add 3 cents per pound postage
above 5 lbs)
A. H. March Packing
Company
BRIDGEPORT, PA.

New Air Mail Law Opens Way for Web of Caribbean Lines

Prompt Development Expected to Follow
Authorizing of Long-Term Contracts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In signing the bill permitting the Postmaster-General to make 10-year contracts for air mail lines to foreign countries, President Coolidge has opened the way for prompt establishment of a web of aerial traffic above the Caribbean.

Air mail lines now operate both ways between Key West, Fla., and Havana, and from Haiti and Santo Domingo to Porto Rico, though not from Porto Rico in the return direction. The company operating the latter route also connects irregularly with the Virgin Islands.

The Pan-American Airways Company, operating the Key-West-Havana service, proposes to extend service to Panama. Recently Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, was requested to give rights to land at Panama to a foreign aviation company. It is believed that this request will not be granted, but will spur the establishment of contracts with American companies.

Spokesmen at the Pan-American conference at Havana, discussing proposals for a Pan-American highway and railroad, declared that development of aviation might anticipate the need for such transportation. Communication in the Caribbean now is chiefly by water. Air mail routes already have cut passenger and mail transportation time by more than half, on lines now operating.

American promoters are on record as ready to extend the tropical lines and plans are being considered to join Panama and intermediate republics with the United States by

air, with final extension to Colombia and South America anticipated. The new law extends the time for which aerial contracts may be made from 1 to 10 years. The former short period was considered impracticable.

A glance at a map shows that a logical development will be to extend the Porto Rican line to Cuba, making an all-air route to the United States. Extension to Havana would cut the time of mail delivery from New York by boat from the present 10 days to 4 days or less.

The Post Office, under present appropriations, is limited to \$300,000 for such services. This must be increased by supplemental appropriations to achieve the Caribbean extensions now under consideration. It is thought that Congress may be asked for additional money by the Administration shortly, if only to forestall further extension of foreign lines into Caribbean areas.

ERIE, PA.
SMART
SPRING
HATS
Newest Styles and Colors
at Popular Prices
Claremont
HAT MILLINERY SHOPS
708 STATE STREET, ERIE, PA.

SUBMARINE COMMISSIONED
PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—The submarine V-4, largest in the world, has been commissioned here by the United States Navy with Lieutenant-Commander William M. Quigley of New York in command. The V-4, the first mine laying submarine built by the navy, will carry a crew of 79 men. The V-4 will remain here until next month when it will leave for the Pacific Coast to join the submarine division there.

F. A. Bartholomay & Sons
Designers and Builders of
PIPE ORGANS
American and Balbridge Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Winner's Candies
are Winners"
CHOCOLATES
BON BONS
BUTTER CRISP
BUTTER CREAMS
Parcel Post Orders Promptly Filled
WINNER'S
4017 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Baring 9975

1122-1124
Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA
DEWEES
"Fashion
in
Good Taste"

New Dewees' Vamp-Toe Hosiery 1.95
Beautiful textures, smart colors in
very sheer, semi-sheer and service
weights . . . long-wearing qualities
that we have found are most unusual!

J. & T. Cousins Shoes
—noted for quality and fashion.
Their famous Modese models combine what everyone
wants . . . comfort with style.
A great variety of new and exquisite designs, the newest
and most beautiful materials are to be had in their
shoes for every occasion.
Cousins shoes for men and young men represent the
highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

HOSIERY SPECIAL Chiffon and service weight, pointed
heel, @ \$1.65 a pair, 3 pairs \$4.75.
J. & T. COUSINS 1226 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia

MARY RUTH GAUL
INSURANCE
of Every Description
300 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Lombard 5270

Letter Service
Company Inc.
Letter Service
at Your Service
Multigraphing, Mimeographing,
Processing, Addressing, Folding,
Mailing—any quantities, large or
small. Every job given thoughtful
supervision. The Parcel Post puts
our service at your door.
Bell Telephone Germantown 1894
5555 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

32 Gold Medals won in 18
years. An assurance of qual-
ity and a record unequalled
by any other milk anywhere.

SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES
PHILADELPHIA
CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCHANTVILLE DARBY OCEAN CITY
BRYN MAWR

Rugs and Carpets
The kind you are looking for and of which you
may be justly proud. Woven in our own great
Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hard-
wick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.
Of special interest are our personally
selected importations of—
Oriental Rugs
Hardwick & Magee Co.
1220 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA PA

Fairland
Exclusive Children's Apparel
1214 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Spring Display
Lovely Dresses, Sweater Suits
Sizes 2 to 15 years
Coat & Hat Sets
Sizes 2 to 6 years
Sturdy Boys' Suits
Distinctive, unique and
surprisingly inexpensive
Phone Boulevard 1252

SPICES
NATURAL VANILLA
IMPORTED, MILLED & DISTRIBUTED BY
ALBERTO ADERS & CO.
THE HAGUE-HOLLAND
NATHAN MYERS
7024 Bywood Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.
Imported Groceries and Delicatessen
Homemade Nut Bread
Canada Dry Ginger Ale
West Philadelphia Delicatessen

French Frocks
DIRECT IMPORTS
Purchased for those going South,
are now to be had at
Very Substantial
Reductions
NEW GOWNS NEW HATS
for Spring
The Lingerie Shop
Chelton Ave., R. R. Corner Greene St.
GERMANTOWN

32 Gold Medals won in 18
years. An assurance of qual-
ity and a record unequalled
by any other milk anywhere.

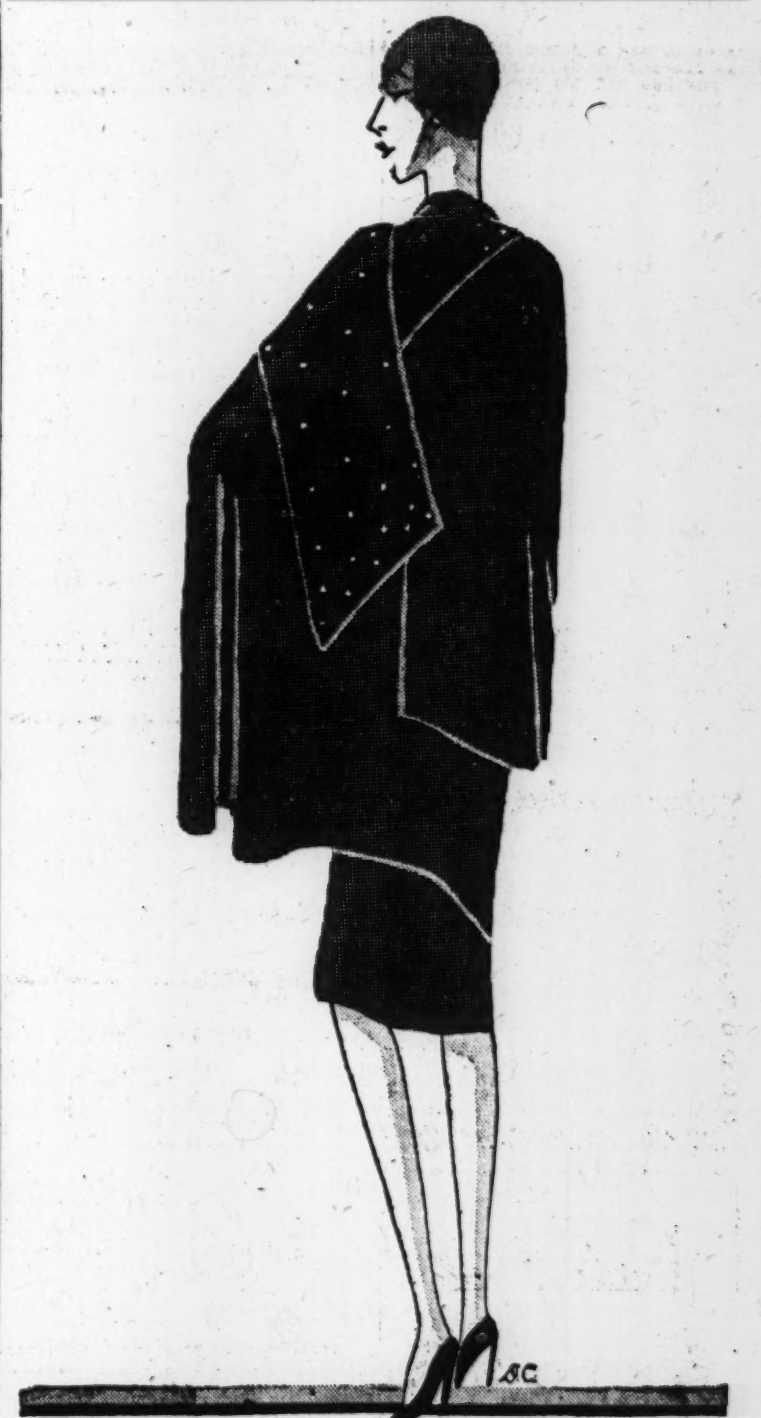
SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES
PHILADELPHIA
CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCHANTVILLE DARBY OCEAN CITY
BRYN MAWR

Rugs and Carpets
The kind you are looking for and of which you
may be justly proud. Woven in our own great
Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hard-
wick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.
Of special interest are our personally
selected importations of—
Oriental Rugs
Hardwick & Magee Co.
1220 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA PA

NEW
SPRING
HATS
All Afloat
With Beauty
Unusual—but not expensive
La Paix
1118 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Baring 1628 West 2663
C. FRANK BOWMAN
COMPANY
Printing and Engraving
of Quality
677 NORTH PRESTON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Prompt Service Moderate Cost

Established 1823 Charge Accounts
Solicited
E. Bradford Clarke Co.
1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Canned Fruits
"Daffodil" Fruits are delicious, tree
ripened and perfect. Apricots,
Cherries, Pears, Peaches, Plums.
Large cans 40c, 6oz. \$4.85, case \$9.
Strictly Family Grocers for
Over 100 Years



the silk coat is an all-day coat . . . simpler, smarter,
warmer, too . . . tailored for street, cape-lined for after-
noon and evening . . . moires and quilted silks, borgia
satins, failles and flat crepes . . . sometimes fur . . .
65.00 to 310.00

BONWIT TELLER & Co.
Four Blocks West 17th & Chestnut
PHILADELPHIA

BRYN MAWR, PA.
30 Bryn Mawr Ave. at Penn Sta.
ANTIQUE FURNITURE
HOOKED RUGS, PEWTER
LAMPS, SHADES
WEDGWOOD SPODE

DE LUXE in every re-
spect, this wonderful
ice cream, Abbottmaid, has
won the preference of those
who serve only the best.
ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.
Philadelphia and Seashore
Abbottmaid the de luxe
ICE CREAM

HARVARD POLO

TEAM IS VICTOR

Defeats 101st Cavalry for U. S. Class B Indoor Title,

11 to 4½

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Harvard University polo team, displaying the most brilliant play that the trio have shown so far this season, captured the United States Class B indoor polo championship, for teams up to 12 goals, from the trio of the 101st Cavalry of Brooklyn, in the final at Squadron A Armory, yesterday evening.

The United States Class B polo team, until a rally at the end of the game, after the Cambridge players were leading at 11 to 1, were the Brooklyn Horsemen able to make any start against Forrester A. Clark and his

N. Y. A. C. Trio Wins

In the initial game of the National A series, between the Chicago Riding Club and the New York Athletic Club, an extra period was required before the local team were able to score. The goals were credited to the Chicago trio, whose individual handicaps amounted to 13, while the Mercuryfoot trio were 11. The Chicago team scored 13 and was 11½ each at the end of the fourth regular chukker, and although the Mercuryfoot team were good enough to score 12½, the New York Westerners, three more were scored by New York Athletic Club before the five-minute overtime was completed. The final score was New York Athletic Club, 14½ to 12½.

Forrester A. Clark, the big oarsman and a member of the New York team, for his team's success. It generally took two members of the cavalry trio to hold him, and even then he was a hard man to stop. He added to his associates, or even scored himself on one occasion. The long shots of the Mercuryfoot team added the total, while both J. P. Cotton and Roy Burnett, who relieved him at No. 1 in the last half of the game, were also effective as receivers, passing from Clark.

Displays Scoring Power

M. M. Corpening, however, in addition to his duties as captain of the visitors, displayed good scoring power, tying the score and forcing overtime. He scored the first goal for the visitors by a goal and a half near the end of the fourth chucker, and scoring the first goal in the overtime. But his associates were not quite fast enough to take the Mercuryfoot the same lead, and the visitors were forced to play only the handicap made the game close.

Tomorrow the Class D series will be brought down to the finals, when the other Chicago team, from the 124th Field Artillery, will encounter the 103rd Cavalry and Squadron A. It will have the New England champions, the Westmore Club of Hartford, for its opponent. The final of this class is scheduled for Saturday, as well as the semifinal matches in Class A with Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club opposed to the Commonwealth Club of Boston, with Winston F. C. Guest in its lineup, and yesterday's winners encountering the West Point officers' team. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR POLO—
CLASS A—First Round
N. Y. A. C. CHICAGO R. C.
No. 1—Cyril Harrison Kenneth FitzPatrick
No. 2—H. B. Albright—M. M. Corpening
No. 3—D. O. Neilson.....Frank Bering
Score—New York Athletic Club 14½,
Chicago Riding Club 12½. Goals—Har-

rison 8, Albright 6, Nelson 2 for New York A. C.; Corpening 6, Bering, handicapped 6 for Chicago. Fouls—Against New York, Albright 2. Harrison; against Chicago, FitzPatrick. Referee—Maj. J. W. Rafferty, U. S. A. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers and 5m. overtime.
 CLASS B—Final Round
 HARVARD U.
 101ST CAVALRY BIKEN.

No. 1—J. P. Cotton, Roy Burnett
Milton Kornblum
No. 2—W. H. White, Gilbert G. Wilson
No. 3—F. A. Clark, Leonard A. Mortenson
Score—Harvard University 11, 10ist
Cavalry 4½. Goals—White, A. Clark, 4.
Burnett, 8. Cornblum, 3. For Harvard; Korn-
blum, 2. Mortenson, 2. Wilson, 1.
For Brooklyn. Fouls—Cotton 2, Burnett,
Clark against Harvard; Wilson against
Brooklyn. Referee—Maj. J. W. Rafferty.
U. S. A. Time—Four 7½ m. chukkers.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Carr Creek, Kentucky, the most picturesque team in the tourney, tonight meets Austin, Texas, in the first round of the 19th annual interscholastic basketball championship tournament at University of Chicago. The Kentucky mountaineers are regarded as the best of the full-blooded Indians from the Indian School, Albuquerque, N. M., by the count of 32 to 16. Shelby Starnes, left guard, is the star of Carr Creek. Carr Creek five, shooting 9 baskets. Scores of all of yesterday's games in the first round were as follows:
Carr Creek (Ky.) 19, Waukegan (W. Va.) 19; Fort Collins (Colo.) 29, Poughkeepsie 10; Tulsa (Okla.) 25, Moorhead (Minn.) 19; Chicago (Ill.) 20, St. Paul (Minn.) 14; Albuquerque (N. M.) 15; Winfield (Kan.) 14; Iron Mountain (Mich.) 18; Pine Bluff (Ark.) 19.

(Conn.) 26; Miami (Ariz.) 31; Austin (Tex.) 29; Englewood, Chicago, 25; Jacksonville (Fla.) 27; Rock Springs (Wyo.) 22; Alexandria (La.) 23; Catonsville (Md.) 11; Couer d'Alene (Ida.) 24; Rutland (Vt.) 7; Morris (Ala.) 27; Portsmouth (Va.) 19.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Columbia 6, St. John's 2.
Quantico Marines 5, Vermont 3.
Colgate 17, V. P. L. 10.
Mississippi A. M. 10, Illinois 2.
Tufts 7, Boston 2.
Miss. College 8, Northwestern 7.
Duke 6, Penn State 1.

TIE FOR FIRST PLACE IN GOLF
RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Alexander Armour, of the Congressional Country Club, of Washington, and J. H. Kirkwood, of the Radium Springs Golf Club, Albany, Ga., tied for first place in the first 18-hole play of the Richmond open tournament here with 70.

Spring Snowing
of
Men's
Select Furnishings
Including
Hats, Shoes, Shirts, Hosiery,
Underwear, Neckwear, etc.
Beacon Haberdasher
331 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
2 Doors from Huntington Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS

OPEN EVENINGS

Fashions and Crafts

Women's Taste
Chastens Car
Color Schemes

"BEIGE is quite the fashionable color for the summer, so I'll take this beige coupé with the orange streamline and window-trim, and the brown wheels, with linings in that lovely soft nut-brown. Those tones will harmonize with practically everything I shall wear the coming season, and the ensemble will be smart."

Thus might the fashionable woman summarize her automobile order at the moment, for while the new cars exhibit a variety of colors, in the better grades the hues are so modulated and combined that every car is in perfect taste. Though, as one representative said, "We will make a car in any color a customer may desire."

But automobiles never before have so evidently been influenced by woman's aesthetic sense, and the manufacturers have excelled previous efforts in providing a display of magnificent designs, hardly one being black, or if black, they are relieved by bright colors in the streamlines, and about the windows, and have solid color wheels of brilliant hue to refute the solemn implication.

Artists Employed for Color Schemes

These colorful cars for women have not arrived by chance or in the everyday humdrum routine of mass production. No, indeed, the evolution has been achieved by no casual procedure.

"Why, do you know," said a man in a handsome display whose company produces nearly half of all the automobiles sold in the United States, "we employ at large salaries men who do nothing else but evolve combinations of colors from something in nature. As an instance, all of the tones in the plumage of the bird of Paradise will be included in the car; a robin will be the source of inspiration for another; the stars, the blue of the sky and a cloud form another theme. This car embodies only sea colors," and he indicated an automobile of deep ocean-green—the ocean under a dark cloud—with streamline and window trim in the pale sea-green of the edge of a white-capped, and mohair linings in the soft, warm green of the water in sunlight.

"Then, here is another, designed from the colors of the autumn leaves." This was an attractive two-seated sports model in rich autumn-brown, the fenders being a slightly deeper shade of the same hue, and the lining of brown leather.

"Women are appreciative of the fine details about the finish of a car, too," said the same speaker, "and the present styles in the trim of cars appeal to them." It was easy for one woman to understand the truth of that statement, for on that particular line of cars the trim is supplied by variations of the body color in the fenders and wheels, and particularly this year the lines of bright color on the darker car body.

As an example of the use of these narrow color lines, one car, a seven-passenger coupé, was soft turtle dove gray. The streamlining was in very deep gray, but through the center of it ran a line of bright orange. A deep gray band extended around the sides and bottom of the side windows, and there was a small orange stripe all the way around at each edge of the deep gray band, while the wheels were orange.

Of course, there were cars in the dark colors, too—midnight blue, green that is almost black, battle-ship gray, deep chocolate-brown and mahogany-red; but whatever the colors, the car is finished with its full complement of the brilliant color lines as trimming. And there are many sizes and styles of cars.

The two-car age, said this representative, "is the two-car age. Almost any family that uses a car in this price class will have two cars, and, besides, a smaller car for the daughter and a sports model for both the son and daughter. Some car owners claim it is just as economical to own two cars as one, and where the man drives himself into town every morning, the wife often has her own car for shopping and social affairs."

For the woman's small car there was a little beauty in Gettysburg blue. The streamline and other line trimmings were in light gray, and the lining was a blue-gray mohair. The interior was fitted with side pocket for letters or handkerchief, a vanity case, a letter pad for emergency notes, besides flower vases and other fittings.

A debutante appeared with her mother and brother, and selected a sports model easily the peer in smartness. The body was Tokyo ivory in color (which is a pale, pale yellow). There was a three-inch band of black around the top edge of the car, with thin lines of yellow trim-

ming. The fenders were also Tokyo ivory, and the wheels shiny black. What with the graceful gleaming silver ornament on the front of the car, the silver-framed glass windshield, and the silver door handles, the car was rich, elegant and altogether smart.

Conservatism the Vogue

This line of cars was distinctive for the exquisite taste in decoration. There was not even one car done in robin's-egg blue, or pale green, or scarlet, or yellow, or purple, or any similar vivid color, and since their output is sufficiently impressive almost to establish the mode, one might summarize the fashion by deducing that the woman of good taste this year will choose subdued colors. Even in the sports models of the smart younger set, where much latitude is allowed, distinction is achieved by a combination such as the Tokyo ivory and black or the model done entirely in autumn-leaf browns.

It is women's influence as buyers that, rather more than anything else, has urged the manufacturers to concentrate color thinking. The results are beautiful, a tribute to women's artistic sense and good taste, and women with these attributes may presumably be expected to hold the display of car colors on the road well within the conservative compass, for which conservatism they are chiefly responsible. J. S. J.



Design for Sport Silk.

Evening Wraps

PARIS Special Correspondence
VERITABLE gorgeousness in women's apparel is to be found in the domain of the evening wrap. Velvets, brocades, satins, lamés, tulle, are used for the body of the wraps and marvelously embroidered georgettes, crepe-de-chine, and chiffons for the linings, although the materials in the first group are often employed also for doublers. Some of the wraps are relatively simple, like one of blue tulle quilted with silk in its own color and embroidered with small nosegays of flowers. But on the whole it is the sumptuousness of an evening wrap which makes a more general appeal. This can be appreciated when it is remarked that the evening dresses underneath are inclined to be simple and quiet. One wrap warmly commented on by dress critics was of gold and silver lamé, lined with chiffon velvet of a carefully selected color shade. The woman, however, who chooses black for her wrap need not feel out of place, for it will be the more distinguished looking among so many other richly hued wraps.

For the woman's small car there was a little beauty in Gettysburg blue. The streamline and other line trimmings were in light gray, and the lining was a blue-gray mohair. The interior was fitted with side pocket for letters or handkerchief, a vanity case, a letter pad for emergency notes, besides flower vases and other fittings.

A debutante appeared with her mother and brother, and selected a sports model easily the peer in smartness. The body was Tokyo ivory in color (which is a pale, pale yellow). There was a three-inch band of black around the top edge of the car, with thin lines of yellow trim-

Grace Tancill has created this frock—hand smoked in self color yarn and made of a fine quality jersey to your individual measurement, insuring a faultless fit. Forty lovely colors from which to select. Other models from \$18.50 up. Send for booklet, measurement chart and samples, or order from the Grace Tancill agent in your city.

Grace Tancill DRESSES Made to individual measurements 517 Waterman Ave. St. Louis Mo. A Pleasant Occupation for Women With Leisure Time

Among your friends are many who will admire your Grace Tancill Dress and wish to own one. We have a simple, easy plan by which you may take orders for these dresses and also receive a goodly commission on each sale. Write for full information.

All Modes Lead to Modernism

By ALIDA VREELAND

Now it is called Modernism. What will it be called 20 years from now? Surely the stylized of that future time will not sanction the name "modernism," for that was the mode of a generation past. Cubism hardly seems correct with all the globular movements in present-day designs as well as countless other indescribable figures. One phase of this modern urge might be termed, "applied colored geometry." A glance at the motifs adorning wearing apparel and its myriad accessories recalls half forgotten problems about obtuse and acute angles, rhomboids, trapezoids, rectangles, circles, cubes and squares. But the old theorem about the square of the hypotenuse equaling something or other is of no importance at all.

Closely akin to this geometrical influence comes the latest fad, the zodiacal decoration. Jane Régné has definitely subscribed to the heavenly signs for her inspirations. Probably after looking long at New York skyscrapers, her inquisitive eye wandered on to the heavens and there beheld at her command the designs of the universe. Thus the modernism of the heavenly kingdom has invaded our costumes. The

the gardens of Versailles, and wore them into cloth for hangings and furniture.

The great difference between the old and new is the method of attack. The idea of symmetry is often completely discarded, with only balance, the fundamental of all good design, remaining. Furthermore, the tendency to idealize sun, moon and stars or earthly things has been definitely cast aside. Instead, each figure stands forth boldly as it is, "I am the sun, I am the moon, I am a star." Truly, at present, clothes do speak for themselves.

Garments for Relaxation

Modernism has influenced cut as well as color. Dresses have for a considerable time been subject to odd angular manipulations which have been productive of much grace and charm. Now the more intimate garments are being treated in the same way with equally satisfying results. Mary Nowitzky has designed a rather flamboyant tea-gown composed of royal-blue crepe-de-chine with front falling just below the knees and a square-cut train trailing in back. This, as well as the sleeves, was of white crepe-de-chine elaborately patterned in the gayest of modernized lotus buds, snapdragons, and poppies running the whole gamut of colors. From Vionnet came a cape-sleeve negligee of turquoise-blue and silver lamé. When the arms were raised a bat wing effect was attained, the capes being attached by seams converging to a point at the neck. Lounging pants are even more expressive in their use of daring and original materials. Bunches of colored balloons patterned a coat of black pussy-willow tulle with red and white stripes of natural kink-kool. A Norfolk model has been copied in several color combinations of the word pattern which consists of one word printed in white in confused fashion over a background of red, blue or green. The trousers and hand trimming were of the body color. An all-over design of white and gray sea gulls against a black ground made a crepe-de-chine coat. Gray trousers and coat were banded in bright yellow. A smart-looking beach pajama suit had trousers of heavy black satin, used also in the collar, cuffs and tie-belt of the finger-length coat. This was of a cross-word puzzle material in yellow, blue, black and white squares.

Vionnet has successfully turned the world bias and diagonal in outer garments has lately devoted her attention to lingerie with most intriguing results. Instead of using material on the straight to make a chemise, she has taken two large squares of soft parchment nylon forming a triangle seam under the arm. Neck and armholes were V-shaped. Another envelope of pink nylon and of equally dazzling color had deep triangular insets of the same color around the neck. The same treatment given the lower part resulted in a circular flare. Two wide diagonal bands of peach-colored Alençon lace insertion characterized a charming nightgown of the same colored nylon. These crossed front and back, the rest of the gown being entirely fine pleated. Following the trend of modern evening gown was a combination of pink crepe-de-chine with a godet inserted behind giving added length as well as a flare and also having a V back for the evening décolletage. The vogue for prints is finding favor in underwear especially in small floral motifs. Dance sets comprising bandeau and step-ins have been fashioned of blue and pink flowered nylon and crepe-de-chine. They seem particularly to strike the fancy of the young girls. The zodiacal influence is observed in glove silk vests and dance sets which have embroideries and appliques of rams, bulls and lions.

This astronomical idea is carried to further extremes in scarfs, which

golden yellow sun individualized one scarf. Arrows and converging triangles produce asymmetrical effects on some, while others depict odd lines of modern trees, animals, birds and fish.

Bizarre Patterns for Sports

In sports clothes all modernistic themes run riot. Zodiacal dress pins are a new fad. Handled much the same as monograms, the signs of the Crab and Fish and others are embroidered at the base of the neck lines, on pockets and ties. Jane Régné has gone even further in a dress giving the impression of rain and lightning by the clever grouping of diagonal and vertical tufts. Hand-painting on sweaters has vivified a charming nightgown of the same imported ensemble of hat and sweater in marine-blue was decorated with a zigzag design in dull gold, silver and light blue carried diagonally across the sweater, and repeated in a hat banded of grosgrain ribbon. Separate blouses fashioned in "play grounds of the world" prints had the neckline either draped with a square scarf or a bow tie developed from the blouse itself.

Wool-knitted sports coats are very adaptable for modernistic treatment and their lively colorings should add much glamour to beach promenades this summer. Most of those seen in the shops are beige or white with blocked and cubistic floral patterns knitted in multicolored designs.

Shoes, too, are undergoing modernistic exploitation, but generally with discretion and delicacy of line. A smart shoe of black calf

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

are long, triangular and square and in which color runs a chromatic scale. Zodiac scripts are embroidered in the corners of scarfs with the name of the month symbolized embroidered over them. The skillful use of the air-brush results in the fading and blending of many impressionistic designs seen on scarfs. Handpainted skyscrapers in all heights and colors backed by a



Recent Designs by Helen Willis, Tennis Champion, Which is a Part of the Americana Print Series to Be Produced by an American Silk Company.

golden yellow sun individualized one scarf. Arrows and converging triangles produce asymmetrical effects on some, while others depict odd lines of modern trees, animals, birds and fish.

Bizarre Patterns for Sports

In sports clothes all modernistic themes run riot. Zodiacal dress pins are a new fad. Handled much the same as monograms, the signs of the Crab and Fish and others are embroidered at the base of the neck lines, on pockets and ties. Jane Régné has gone even further in a dress giving the impression of rain and lightning by the clever grouping of diagonal and vertical tufts. Hand-painting on sweaters has vivified a charming nightgown of the same imported ensemble of hat and sweater in marine-blue was decorated with a zigzag design in dull gold, silver and light blue carried diagonally across the sweater, and repeated in a hat banded of grosgrain ribbon. Separate blouses fashioned in "play grounds of the world" prints had the neckline either draped with a square scarf or a bow tie developed from the blouse itself.

Wool-knitted sports coats are very adaptable for modernistic treatment and their lively colorings should add much glamour to beach promenades this summer. Most of those seen in the shops are beige or white with blocked and cubistic floral patterns knitted in multicolored designs.

Shoes, too, are undergoing modernistic exploitation, but generally with discretion and delicacy of line. A smart shoe of black calf

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a cross strap slipped through. A triangular piece appeared on either side of the diamond on the vamp, while a third covered the seam in the back. Exotically patterned linen sandals bound in bright green or yellow leather with bag to match, were displayed for resort wear. Even boudoir slippers have been styled of leather printed in gold-and-red shaded squares with square heels.

Competition for eccentric design is

showed a long diamond appliqué of gray lizard from the middle of the vamp to the instep where a

THE HOME FORUM

The Premiere of "The Persians"

(478 B. C.)

ON A spring morning, exactly twenty-four hundred years ago, some ten thousand persons were seated on the sunny slopes of an Athenian hill eagerly awaiting the premiere of "The Persians," the latest of the works of their most modern choral composer, Æschylus. They were always eager when they knew that he was producing a new play. Year by year he had introduced startling changes into his old oratorios. They realized that a new literary art of incredible vividness was emerging from his experiments. They were especially eager to watch this year's experiment, for he had taken his theme, not from the usual story books, but from their own most recent history, the Persian wars.

Æschylus had himself been at Marathon, at Salamis, and at Plataea. He was now fifty-three years old, and, like the majority of his audience, had memories. A brother had not come back from Marathon, and his own home in the Athenian suburbs had been demolished. With the other men and women of Athens from across the Salamis waters he had seen the great Persian armada sweep down upon the shores of the abandoned homeland and later had watched the drifting smoke that signified the burning of those precious buildings on the Acropolis, several of which had only been started when the invader arrived. He had returned and shared in the rebuilding. Dwelling houses had been quickly restored; only sun-dried brick and tiles were required. Their city walls were at least defensible; there was debris enough of every kind. But the beloved old temples and statues had not yet been replaced. All the same, it had been a great and glorious victory!

This exaltation of spirit would inevitably permeate Æschylus' new play. They had found it four years earlier in a charming song-drama entitled, "The Women of Phœnicia," written by their attic Victor Herbert, Phrynichus. They did not expect Æschylus to compose for his play songs of equal beauty and pathos. That was the old-fashioned way, to think more of songs than of the action. Æschylus had a new way, a strange new way, of making you hold your breath. He clothed his work in the atmosphere of a thunderstorm: suspense at the beginning, intensity at the height, calm at the close. You felt, as if, the old patriotism and reverence would march together in the play. So Themistocles and Aristides among the older generation, Cimon, Pericles and Sophocles among the younger generation, eagerly awaited the premiere. Differences appeared from the very beginning of the action. They discovered that Æschylus finds no dramatic flaw in the scene chosen by Phrynichus. The latter's genius had selected the enemy's capital

city, Susa, and that is where Æschylus also fixes the scene of his play, before the great King's palace. But he starts his action at a different moment, before, not after, the news of disaster has been received. He pictures a group of Persian Elder Statesmen confident of the invincible strength of their land and of the gallantry of their leaders. But no news has come. "Pride goeth before a fall," "The guile of the god is deceitful." Here appears the authentic touch of Æschylus, the note of foreboding at the moment of seeming success. His audience relishes the thought that they are once again embarked on one of his thunderstorm dramas.

The succeeding episodes show the same masterful handling. The suspense is intensified by a dream and an omen. Queen Atossa, mother of the reigning monarch, Xerxes, and widow of the late King Darius, comes in state to lay before the Elders in Council these two portents. In her dreams she has seen King Xerxes thrown from his chariot and, upon leaving her own palace, she has observed a lightning bolt naturally pursuing a mighty eagle. Thus Æschylus builds up his thundercloudb.

The suspense is now ended and replaced by the holding interest of graphic narrative. A courier, who has speeded from the scene, describes to Queen and Elders the sights he has witnessed at the battle of Salamis. The playwright reverts to the methods of the older storytellers, but he has a surprise of his own to store for his audience.

We shall probably do no injustice to Phrynichus if we assume that the courier in his lost play unfolded, chapter by chapter, the whole story of the Persian defeats and that it was Æschylus rather than he who divided the narrative between two independent characters. What a shock it must have been to Aristides and others to see the courier depart without mentioning the battle of Plataea! Again Æschylus was doing the unexpected. The next scene may at first have seemed to be a digression, but it held the interest and finally proved to be an integral part of the dramatic plan. It is a scene of evocation of the ghost of King Darius. Persian Elders call upon him with Oriental cries and stampings on the ground to hearken to their lamentations and to bring them comfort by arising from Hades and appearing in the light of day. And the royal shade appears, a sensational sight to men who have known only the Persian Empire and its stampings on the ground to hearken to their lamentations and to bring them comfort by arising from Hades and appearing in the light of day. And the royal shade appears, a sensational sight to men who have known only the Persian Empire and its stampings on the ground to hearken to their lamentations and to bring them comfort by arising from Hades and appearing in the light of day.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00. Three months, \$2.25. Six months, \$4.00. One month, 75c. Single copies, 5c.

Member of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may wish to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to contact The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic	Foreign
34 pages	6 cents	8 cents
18 pages	6 cents	8 cents
15 to 24 pages	6 cents	8 cents
25 to 30 pages	8 cents	10 cents
31 pages	10 cents	12 cents

NEWSPAPER OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1251-1257 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
BOSTON: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1088, 532 3rd St., San Francisco.
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 437 Van Ness Building, Los Angeles.
BIRMINGHAM: 5, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 5, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Eichen 11.
GENOVA: 2, Piazza de la Fusteria.
VENICE: Persepolis.
ANTWERP: Persepolis.
LONDON: 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne.
VICTORIA: 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES
NEW YORK: 270 Madison Avenue
PHILADELPHIA: 1000 Locust St.
CHICAGO: 1100 Security Building
CLEVELAND: 1000 Locust St.
DETROIT: 442 Book Building
MILWAUKEE: 1000 Locust St.
KANSAS CITY: 705 Commerce Building
SAN FRANCISCO: 532 3rd St.
LOS ANGELES: 437 Van Ness Building
ST. LOUIS: 1700 Railway Exchange Bldg.
PORTLAND: 1025 American Bank Bldg.
LONDON: 5, Adelphi Terrace
PARIS: 5, Avenue de l'Opéra
BERLIN: Unter den Eichen 11
GENOVA: 2, Piazza de la Fusteria
VENICE: Persepolis
ANTWERP: Persepolis
LONDON: 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne
VICTORIA: 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

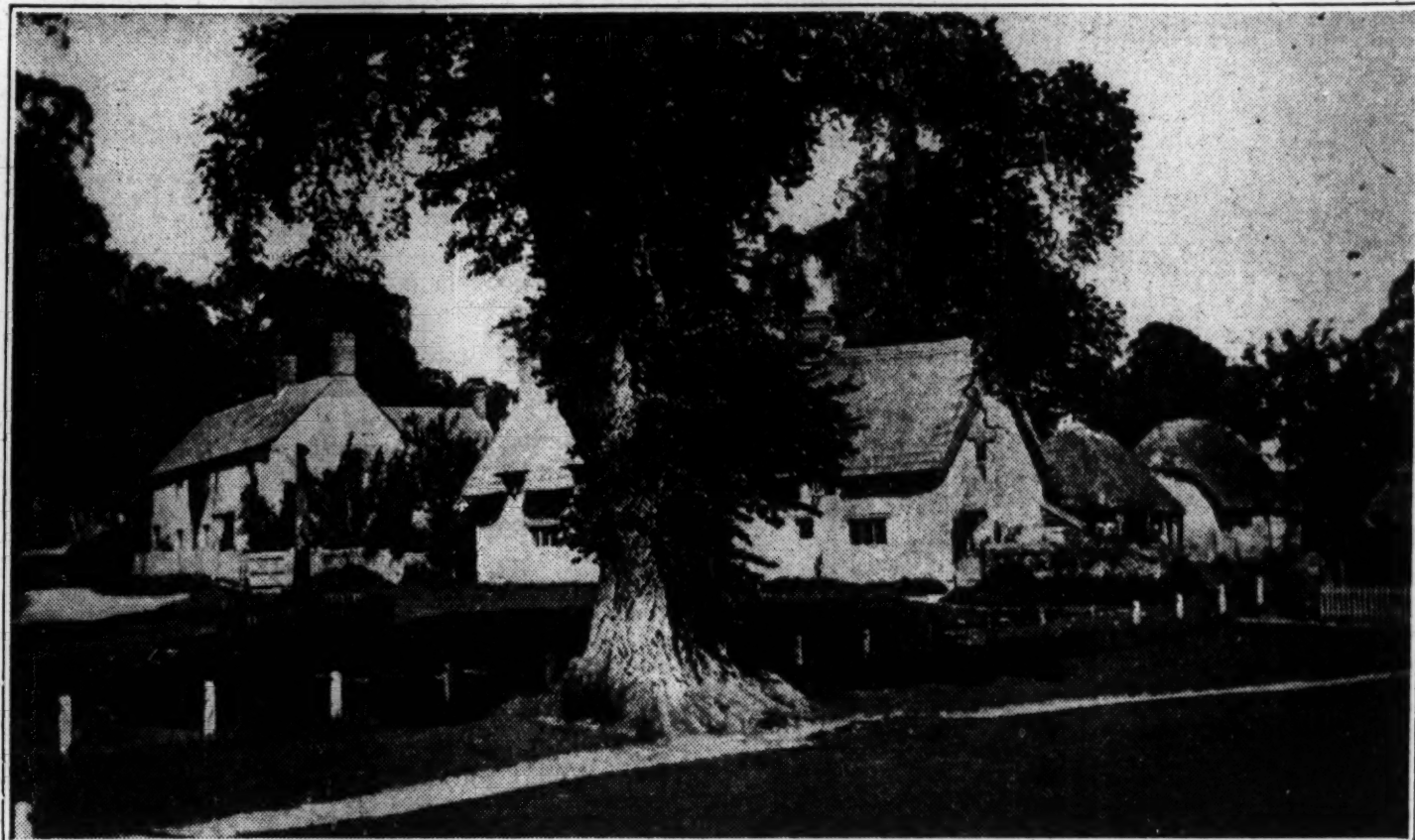
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, DES HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Arrival

She always set another place than hers,
Although she lived alone,
Too far from town for any guest to come.
Her napery always shone,
And always she would use her Sandwich glass
And ancient Willow ware,
And old flat silver, and she always cooked
More than enough to share.
And, in the spring, she tied the curtains back.
So that the greening hills
Might well be visioned from that extra place,
These and her daffodils.

So, when I came, a stranger to her door,
That bud-fringed April day,
She welcomed me as if she welcomed one
Who had been long away.
And sitting in that cozy place, I knew,
Out of my lonely past,
I had come home unto the hills and flowers
And one dear friend at last!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.



The Green at Wood Eaton, Oxfordshire.

Photograph by Odell Shepard

The Little House

If we had known that it was going to prove such a tyrant we should never have taken it, as we did, for better or worse. It looked so gentle and confiding in its setting of green grass and apple trees the morning that we first saw it that we could not resist the spell. It coaxed us with that feminine appeal almost impossible to withstand. The closed doors, and locked sashes, the grass in the walk, hinted at loneliness, suggested that we could understand; and so, because of its quaintness, and the paths of the hollowed doorstep, we took it for our own.

Doubtless the strong hold upon us was partly due to helplessness, for we were constantly enveloped in new kinds of need, as a child would. I had no idea that it would mean so much trouble; so small and sturdy and independent a thing would, I thought, more than half take care of itself. Oh, the work that has been expended on this diminutive house! When I grow angry at the tyrant for the homely tasks it suggests, the constant watchfulness it demands, it looks at me with a mild expression of ancient wisdom about the roof, as one who, from old time, had known and pitied all fluctuations of human mood.

I have fallen into the habit, as one always does with feminine creatures, of taking home things to please it. I was wickily attracted by the old, old story of the old man who, from old time, had known and pitied all fluctuations of human mood.

The measure of its hold upon me is the depth of its understanding; at first glance I knew that it was simple, as the Italians say. In those moments when one shrinks from the companionship of human beings, the companionship of the quiet corner is all in all, and there is no such rest elsewhere as comes from watching the shadows of the woodbine flicker in the moonlight upon the old-fashioned mirror by the window.

In such manifold ways of giving and demanding it has so tightened its hold upon us that we wear its bonds on hand and foot. The moment of its need, when one shrinks from the companionship of human beings, the companionship of the quiet corner is all in all, and there is no such rest elsewhere as comes from watching the shadows of the woodbine flicker in the moonlight upon the old-fashioned mirror by the window.

The sun has just dropped behind the house across the way. The tall elms that line the street have begun to bud. Only a week ago their wire twigs were awailing in the March wind. But the heavy snow that came, and melted, has done wonders for lawn and tree. Now fluffy, brown buds have swollen in little clusters along every branch.

Silhouetted against the blue sky, a thrush is crooning his evening song. The sun glides the twig on which he rides so easily. A hundred shades of crimson glow on his warbling throat. From side to side his head bobs, while mellow notes pour forth. On a neighboring branch a quiet robin listens. The thrush pulls on. Those brown buds he sees around him are, perhaps, the theme of his melody.

The Green

TO A good many people the village of Wood Eaton, which lies some four miles across the fields from Oxford, seems the queen of all England's little towns. Almost entirely unchanged by the flight of years, it is certainly as good a representative as any of England's several thousand villages of the small, independent, rural community with which Goldsmith, Gilbert White, Miss Mitford and Mrs. Gaskell have made the world familiar. With its wide green, in the middle of which stand the ancient cross and the indispensable elm, its cattle pound, its duck pool and its well of crystal water used by all the villagers in common, Wood Eaton preserves in our time the exact appearance that all its neighbors must have had two centuries ago. Even the stiff, wooden box-pews of the church, a rarity, have not

changed for many generations. The thatched cottages of stone, arranged haphazardly, and the noble groves of elm and beech that surround the village may be matched in many other places, but not the effect of perfectly preserved antiquity. After spending an hour under the elm tree on the green, talking with the village people and listening to the wind among the leaves, one feels that he knows more than he did before about the origins of some of the best things in England and America. In just such places as this were worked out a good many of the basic elements in our laws and social custom, and in such places the language we use came into being and grew to its maturity. Wood Eaton, in sort, is visible history. It belongs to the first edition of a great classic, and it is printed, moreover, in a very clear and legible type.

True Satisfaction

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE longing for satisfaction is universal. Down the various avenues of human endeavor is marching an army of mortals continually seeking for whatever promises to gratify their aspirations and fulfill their hopes. This quest often leads into the realms of worldly pleasure and sinful indulgence. Such ways of obtaining happiness are, however, one and all illusory and disappointing. Not only do very many of these seekers come short of their objective, but those who attain the end sought fail to realize the anticipated contentment. They become aware that the point of complete gratification has moved on before them: it seems to be always a little farther ahead, constantly eluding their grasp. The ancient Scriptural declaration still remains pertinent, "The eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing." Sooner or later, all must face and admit the fact that nothing earthly or sensual can furnish real and lasting felicity.

How many devices of pleasure are devised to find that frivolities produce a harvest of regrets and heartaches! How often those who have accumulated property are burdened with a load of responsibility or anxiety over the possible loss of their possessions! How many worshippers of prestige and fame discover that the attainment of their ambition subjects them to envy, criticism, and wearisome publicity. The belief that any advantage accrues from any form of sin has been shown repeatedly to be an utter fallacy. Everyone should recognize that, as Mary Baker Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 6), "Every supposed pleasure in sin will furnish more than its equivalent of pain, until belief in material life and sin is destroyed." She also says, on page 322 of the same textbook, "Man's wisdom finds no satisfaction in sin, since God has sentenced sin to suffer."

The question then arises, Can satisfaction be found? Most assuredly! All the while that mankind is eagerly searching here and there for happiness, the goal of spiritual satisfaction is waiting just at hand.

If one will turn to Christian Science, he will learn the way to attain pure blessedness. This Science reveals God as Infinite Spirit, or Mind, and man as the image and likeness of God, divine Mind. Therefore, genuine individuality or selfhood is a spiritual idea existing in Mind. It will readily be seen that God's idea, man, being spiritual, cannot derive

satisfaction from material sense, for the spiritual and the material are opposites. To find true contentment one must acknowledge and express that which is consonant with the spiritual man's essential nature; one must adopt and entertain in consciousness the ideas and qualities which constitute true selfhood. And what are these spiritual graces that must be acquired? The Apostle Paul enumerates some of them in his epistle to the Galatians when he writes, "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." These are increasingly manifested as one grows in the understanding of the real man's relationship to God.

The only source of these Christly virtues is in Spirit, the origin or Principle of all true being. So, in the last analysis, the yearning for good in the heart of humanity is a desire to know God; and the reflection or expression of these divine attributes, the partaking of these fruits of Spirit, results in permanent satisfaction. In Science and Health (pp. 40, 41) Mrs. Eddy says: "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul. Higher enjoyments alone can satisfy the cravings of immortal man."

In Jesus' parable of the prodigal son, the prodigal is pictured as suffering disillusionment and distress in the "far country," but as regaining peace and plenty when he returned to his father's house. His experience upon his return accords with the promise, "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house." Christian Science makes possible the present realization of this happy state. It does not postpone the enjoyment of any blessing. In the ratio of one's apprehension and utilization of the truths of immortal being, one enters upon the fruition of his efforts, heavenly harmony and bliss.

In reality, man is in full possession of the blessings of eternal life. The discernment of this sublime verity, with its practical application in the daily round, affords unalloyed satisfaction. This is being proved by multitudes who, through Christian Science, are being healed of their diseases and sorrows, thus gaining the peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Why should anyone continue to look for happiness where it is not obtainable? Why not turn the gaze in the right direction? There is nothing more certain than that all must eventually find true satisfaction in knowing God, divine Love. Why not begin the search today?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

A Song for Churning

Churning is music;
Come, child, and learn
Old dance steps
From a rhythmic churn.

Come, child, and hear
What the dasher is saying
Of wine in clover,
Of grasses awaying.

Come, make your body
A slim green steed,
Make your arms, flowers
With rain on them.

Make leaves of your fingers—
Young leaves a-flutter;
Come, child, and dance
To the splashing of butter.

ETHEL ROMIE FULLER.

Ways Out of New York

The exit from New York forever thrills me. I love dipping under our massive highways of the air, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Queensboro bridges. Their roaring traffic, their ceaseless clamor, their energy, their solid permanence. I love them.

It is curious how the bridges erected since Brooklyn Bridge simply magnify the beauty of the latter, just as the old, shaggy, weather-beaten farm-houses on Long Island and in New England gain an impressiveness through the years. . . . The perfection of Brooklyn Bridge remains, despite continuous upstarts, a stretch of magnificence in the air, an iron rainbow linking two enormous boroughs.

I like those dark warehouses along the wharves of New York and Brooklyn as one sails up the East River, and the glimpse one catches of shadowy, mysterious streets leading to the radiant heart of the vast, tumultuous city. Now and then a human figure skulks along in the dusk, just visible from one's upper deck; and the tugboats whistle, and the seeming confusion works itself somehow into a plausible pattern, as ship passes ship. . . . Farther along tall black chimneys rise like monster organ-pipes, chanting forever the glory and wonder of the town. A gasometer stands silhouetted against an imperishable sky; and in contrast to its heavy beauty, the white clouds drift in a blue spring sea of glory.

Out in the sound, the city is gone. A sense of freedom sweeps over one with the first evening breeze. Definitely one has escaped, and when the sunset is vividly painted on the western sky, and reflected in the deep blue of the water, there comes an hour of calm that leaves one speechless and breathless. One sees the long stretch of Long Island shore, separated more and more from Connecticut as the boat pushes on, away from the flaming sun; and soon there will be the wide, open sea; and in the morning the first lap of one's journey will be over.—CHARLES HANSON TOWNE, in "Ambling Through Acadia"

Violet

The violet in her green-wood bow,
Where birchen boughs with hazels mingle,
May boast itself the fairest flower
In glen, or copse, or forest dingle.

—SCOTT.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth\$3.00
Cover sheep, vest pocket edition, 1 and 2 Bible paper 3.00
Morocco vest pocket edition, 1 and 2 Bible paper 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and binding as cloth edition 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Lavender, stiff cover, 1 and 2 Bible paper 5.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper 11.00

FOR THE BLIND

In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half

Five Volumes \$12.00

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth \$3.50

Pocket Edition, cloth, 1 and 2 Bible paper

Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth \$3.50

Pocket Edition, cloth, 1 and 2 Bible paper

Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT

Publishers' Agent

107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Akron, Canton & Youngstown
Railway Company

5½% Gold Bonds
Due April 1, 1945
Price at Market

Complete information on request


Faxon, Gade & Co.
Incorporated


For Vacation
leave all your care of col-

maturities calls and change of securities; in trained hands under

A SAFE-KEEPING ACCOUNT

With Our Investors' Service

 **BANK OF MONTREAL**



HARVARD TRUST COMPANY

\$20,000,000. guarantees
you \$5,000 on monthly
investments of \$31.50 for
120 months.

If you can invest as little
as \$5.30 monthly, you
should look into this guar-
anteed plan.

Mail coupon CS12 today

At the Subway
Eight Minutes from Park Street

Cambridge

Harvard Square Central Square Kendall Square

Established 1994

100 No. 7th Street, Minneapolis

NAME

ADDRESS

THE POWER OF TIME & MONEY

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low
Southern Pipe L.	32	32
Span & Gen Corp.	514	514
Sparks Writting	594	184
Stand Motors	14	14

12	Stand Oil Ken	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
13	Stand Oil Ohio	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
14	Stand Prod & Lc	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
15	Stand Sauritary	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
16	Stiroock & Co	46	45	45
17	Swift Int	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
18	Total Charge	198	198	198
19	Total Obo in vot	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
20	Timken Det & A	107	107	107
21	Thishman Realty	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
22	Tonopah Exten	12	12	12
23	Trans Lnk D & C	4	4	4
24	Tex Oil & Gas	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
25	Spang Chalfont	29	29	29
26	Union	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

130 TubaRistic H	607	606½	606½
131 Tung Sol Lamp A	21½	21½	21½
1 U. S. Elec. Coal	25½	25½	25½
2 Unlt Gas Imp	123½	123½	123½
81 Un 12 & Pow	27½	27½	27½
1 Un Pieside Wks	89½	89½	89½
1 Un Secur pl	74½	74½	74½
1 Un Freight	74½	74½	74½
1 UNL Battery	105	105	105
1 UNL Battery B	105	105	105
1 United Verde Ex	20½	20½	20½
1 Unlt Apex Mining	4½	4½	4½
1 Unlt Pow & L	105	105	105

[illegible][illegible]

FOREIGN BONDS			
1	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
2	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
3	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
4	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
5	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
6	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
7	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
8	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
9	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
10	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
11	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
12	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
13	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
14	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
15	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
16	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
17	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
18	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
19	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
20	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
21	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
22	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
23	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
24	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
25	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
26	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
27	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
28	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
29	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
30	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
31	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
32	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
33	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
34	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
35	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
36	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
37	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
38	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
39	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
40	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
41	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
42	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
43	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
44	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
45	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
46	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
47	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
48	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
49	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
50	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
51	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
52	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
53	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
54	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
55	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
56	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
57	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
58	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
59	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
60	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
61	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
62	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
63	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
64	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
65	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
66	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
67	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
68	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
69	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
70	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
71	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
72	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
73	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
74	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
75	AM GEN 5% 10/1/1981	109	103
76	AM GEN 5%		

2	ChelNip2	58	42	101	91	2	Estonia	76	23	94	94	94	94
3	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	3	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
4	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	4	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
5	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	5	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
6	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	6	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
7	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	7	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
8	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	8	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
9	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	9	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
10	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	10	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
11	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	11	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
12	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	12	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
13	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	13	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
14	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	14	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
15	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	15	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
16	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	16	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
17	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	17	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
18	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	18	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
19	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	19	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
20	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	20	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
21	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	21	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
22	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	22	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
23	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	23	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
24	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	24	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
25	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	25	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
26	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	26	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
27	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	27	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
28	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	28	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
29	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	29	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
30	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	30	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
31	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	31	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
32	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	32	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
33	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	33	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
34	Chl Ser 56	58	42	101	93	34	Guantanamo	71	28	92	92	92	92
35													

[illegible]

4 Grand Rapids	100	100	
5 Grand Rapids	100	100	
2 Houd. Rub.	56	82	92
3 Houd. Rub.	56	82	92
1 Indep. Oil	69	95	95
2 Indep. Oil	69	95	95
1 Inter. Match	47	100	100
2 Inter. Match	47	100	100
1 Inter. Power	87	99	99
2 Inter. Power	87	99	99
1 Intero. Tel.	88	99	99
2 Intero. Tel.	88	99	99
2 Inland St.	43	95	95
1 Inwest Co.	87	100	100
2 Inwest Co.	87	100	100
1 Wausau	78	93	93
2 Wausau	78	93	93

1	Ind. P&S A 5226	100%	100%
2	Ind. P&S B 5227	100%	100%
3	1 Lone Star Gas 58	89%	100%
4	1 L. P&L 52	87	100%
5	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
6	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
7	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
8	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
9	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
10	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
11	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
12	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
13	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
14	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
15	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
16	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
17	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
18	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
19	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
20	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
21	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
22	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
23	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
24	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
25	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
26	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
27	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
28	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
29	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
30	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
31	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
32	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
33	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
34	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
35	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
36	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
37	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
38	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
39	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
40	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
41	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
42	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
43	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
44	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
45	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
46	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
47	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
48	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
49	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
50	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
51	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
52	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
53	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
54	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
55	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
56	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
57	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
58	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
59	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
60	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
61	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
62	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
63	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
64	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
65	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
66	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
67	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
68	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
69	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
70	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
71	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
72	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
73	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
74	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
75	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
76	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
77	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
78	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
79	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
80	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
81	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
82	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
83	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
84	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
85	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
86	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
87	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
88	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
89	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
90	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	100%
91	1 Mid. Gas 52	99	

5 No Ind P 58 58	100%	100%
40 Ohio P 45 58	97	97
100 Penn P 58 58	100	100
1 PenOrd 58 58	100%	100%
1 PhilaSt 58 75	100%	100%
100 PhilaSt 58 75	100%	100%
3 PhilaPac 58 79	95	94
100 PhilaPac 58 79	95	94
100 ProctGam 45 74	100%	100%
100 PbsvG 45 76	103	103
100 PbsvG 45 76	103	103
1 Reliabest 58 57	90	90

4	RehufRE 4a23w	81%	91%	91%
11	ServeCOrd48 nw	66%	63%	66%
28	ShawWAP 43a67	98%	98%	98%

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

CHESTER
(Continued)

*Gowns,
Suits, Ensembles*

You are invited to inspect this
most important collection
IDE SHOP
Edgmont at Sixth
*Cordray's Perfumes, Powders
Exquisite Lingerie*

ERIE



SIEGER'S
POINT

What We Say It Is It Is
PERFECT DIAMONDS
RELIABLE WATCHES
B. F. SIEGER

For 30 Years the Only Jeweler on
the Pike
TURNPIKE AND 14TH STREET
QUALITY MEATS
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
Phone 24-2231

Phone 24-291
for Your Next Order
H. OPPENHEIMER
663 W. 11TH STREET

LILIA RICHARDS

CANDIES
MADE AND SOLD
New Location, 6 West 8th Street
FRESH,
PURE AND DELICIOUS

PURE AND DELICIOUS

PARIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
308 West 8th St.
Ladies' Plain Dresses \$1.50

308 West 8th St.
Ladies' Plain Dresses, \$1.50
Ladies' Silk Dresses, \$1.75
R. J. BARBER, Prop.

ENORA RUSCHER Inc.
*Novelties, Accessories
for the Discriminating Woman*

*TIMES SQUARE

Frost AND Lacey

The Home of Good Shoes

State Near Ninth

Auto Repairing
*receives my personal and
careful attention*

18TH STREET GARAGE
BROWN Tel. 69-227
Rishell-Friedman Co.
Carpets, Rugs, Draperies

14 East 10th Street

FOR
UTO INSURANCE
CLARENCE BROOKS

0 Commerce Bldg. Tel. 22-732

Send it to Margeson's"

B. MARGESON & SON

CLEANERS and DYERS

East Tenth Street Dial 23573

CAFETERIA
Home Cooking and Baking
BLUE BIRD

119 WEST 7TH STREET

HARRISBURG

make and sell thousands of jars

CREME LILAS

the Ideal Base for Powder
25c Jar
George A. Gorgas Co.

North Third St., Penn Harris Hotel
Pennsylvania Railroad Station
1306 North Third St.

Regal Company
Saddles, Trunks, Leather Goods
and
Commercial Stationery

Commercial Stationery
ND and WALNUT STREETS
GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND ST. AT STATE
*Merrell Pure Foods and
Better Things to Eat*

Better Things to Eat
Served at All Parts of the City
at Any Time

TH M. MAEDER
706 North Third Street
Flowers and Plants

For All Occasions
MEMBER F. T. D.

MILLER'S
s and Hosiery for Women

12 NO. THIRD STREET

Freight Line
Freight Distributed from Depots
for the Better Freight Service

teleton: Bell 171-J—Dial 9683

PHILADELPHIA

DO YOU

SUBSCRIBE TO ANY MAGAZINES?

will be glad to take care of any and all subscriptions and renewals at publishers' rates.

combination rates. Phone or write
I FELD, agent for Standard Circu-
5862 Malcolm St., Philadelphia, Pa.
odland 5395-M.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor, Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Can Germany Pay Cash?

THE announcement by M. Poincaré at Carcas-sonne that France is ready to discuss the question of fixing the amount of German reparations was the first real official acknowledgment that the nations of the world are seriously considering the final settlement of the remaining economic problems growing out of the World War. It has long been recognized that the reparations question, despite the long step forward made by the adoption of the so-called Dawes plan, is the most uncertain and consequently the most disturbing element in the post-war problems. This has been so because no definite amount has as yet been determined for Germany to pay; only the rate of collections had been provided for in the Dawes plan.

Economists in the United States and abroad have been inclined to criticize the Dawes plan as being but a temporary expedient that would have to be modified before long. S. Parker Gilbert, the Agent-General for Reparations Payments, has given considerable thought to the problem of transfers under the plan once the maximum payments are reached. It is confessedly a serious problem because financiers recognize that those large international payments cannot be made without seriously disturbing international exchange. In the present proposal made by M. Poincaré it is suggested that in fixing the amount of German reparations provision be made for the floating of an international loan whereby Germany can raise the cash to discharge those claims immediately. In so refunding the reparations into a bond issue which would be floated in all the countries of the world, Germany would be required to set up a sinking fund and to pay interest, which would be in an annual proportion much lighter than the maximum payments called for under the Dawes plan.

The world at large has been inclined to subscribe to this plan, which was first broached informally by Mr. Gilbert, but which was not assured of success until France indicated a willingness to subscribe thereto. In the matter of reparations payments, it must be remembered, France has been the pivotal consideration. This is necessarily so because France is more seriously economically concerned with the proper settlement of that question. It was France who forced the Dawes plan by invading the Ruhr. It is today France who opens the way for this proposed refunding of the reparations as outlined at Carcassonne.

The interests of the United States cannot be overlooked despite the fact no direct or considerable proportion of the payments will come to that country. If a bond issue is authorized no considerable proportion will be floated in the United States. If the reparations are so funded at least half of the cash so raised will be paid over to France. By thus affording France the funds, a stabilization of French finances can be effected and there will be more reason on the part of France to ratify the now long-pending debt settlement with the United States. It is easily conceivable that Poincaré was well advised of the opinions of the other nations of the world before he made his address at Carcassonne and that he knew well what the American State Department would be willing to stand for.

Regulating Industrial Output

FORMULATION by a committee of the American Bar Association of proposed amendments to the federal anti-trust laws, providing that under certain conditions it shall not be illegal for producers to combine for the purpose of regulating the output of their industry, directs attention to what appears to be a world-wide movement to prevent destructive competition from which the consuming public receives little or no benefit. The great combination of British chemical manufacturers; the agreement between French, Belgian and German steel makers; the action of the European beet sugar interests to limit exports; the attempt by American coal and petroleum interests to find a remedy for overproduction, are all evidence of the recognized need for a better working basis than "the law of the jungle," the survival of the fittest. That under conditions of small-scale industries the system of free competition may have worked fairly well is conceded, but with the growth of enormous corporations or holding companies, making possible mass production on a scale undreamed of a generation ago, it is manifest that new occasions bring new duties for legislators dealing with economic conditions.

Against the desire of industry for a loosening of the restrictions imposed by the Sherman Act and other laws, there will inevitably arise the question of the public interest. It has been assumed that in the scramble for markets the aim to undersell competitors resulted in cheapening commodities to the consumer, but it by no means follows that there is any permanent reduction in prices. When by reason of greater efficiency the big concerns succeed in driving out their small competitors, the consumer is usually made to pay for the cost of industrial strife, and nobody is benefited.

As between the old-fashioned individualists, who strenuously objected to any form of government interference with private industry,

and the advocates of governmental action that will aid in solving such problems as now confront the coal and petroleum industries, possibly a dividing line may be found in distinguishing between the development of what are natural resources, and ordinary manufacturing processes. The makers of shoes and sealing wax may safely be left to their present conditions of free competition, but it is becoming more and more apparent that production in important fields has outgrown the "anti-trust" laws of forty years ago.

Scotland Growing Drier

JOHN BARLEYCORN is waging a losing fight in Scotland. The conviviality which sullied the otherwise exquisite pages of Burns has greatly diminished, and if the signs are read aright the feeling toward its extinction is spreading rapidly. One sign of no little import in this respect is the rejection by the Chamber of Agriculture of the distillers' appeal for the exertion of pressure on the Government to reduce the duty on liquor. The appeal was cast in an economic mold, and was designed to show the farmers that they were losing heavily through the import of foreign liquors and the reduced consumption of home-grown barley from which whisky is made.

The appeal produced exactly the opposite effect from that intended. Indeed, no regret was expressed that forty distilleries had been closed since the war, and one member of the chamber even went so far as to say that if the increased duty had made Scotland more sober, the best thing they could do would be to raise the duty by another 25 per cent. It is apparent that liquor in Scotland is falling on hard times, and that even if the climate is still wet, the country is growing drier all the time.

A Progressive Egyptian Statesman

HUSSEIN RUSHDY PASHA, president of the Egyptian Senate, was the last of the great Egyptian political figures of the forty years between British occupation and the declaration of Egyptian independence. During almost the whole of this period he played an important rôle on the Egyptian political stage, and although as a public leader Zaghul Pasha was vastly more popular than he, the latter lacked the clear sense of political actualities which was one of Rushdy Pasha's distinguishing qualities.

When the Khedive Abbas Hilmy went to Constantinople in 1914 Rushdy Pasha was left as Regent, and the outbreak of war put him in a most delicate position, especially during the first few months while Turkey was hesitating between neutrality and joining the central powers.

He did everything possible to persuade Abbas Hilmy to return to Egypt, warning him that, if he remained in Constantinople intriguing with the Turks and Germans, the British would certainly depose him and never allow him to return to Egypt. But Abbas Hilmy was too dazzled by the brilliant prospects held out by the Germans of being a totally independent ruler and the greatest sovereign of the Muhammadan world to listen to Rushdy Pasha's wise counsels, and eventually exactly what Rushdy had forecast happened. During the whole war, Rushdy was Premier and co-operated most loyally with the British, not only in curbing Egyptian political hotheads who would have liked to cause trouble for Great Britain, but also in giving every possible assistance to the allies from Egypt's resources, notably in regard to supplies of cotton and food and in raising the Egyptian labor corps and other units for service in Palestine, France and Mesopotamia.

Congress and Flood Control

CONGRESS is determined to have its ideas predominate in the actual working out of the Mississippi River flood control project. These plans are grounded on the tenets of sound public policy that President Coolidge has enunciated and insisted upon in regard to the problem, tenets which are publicly acclaimed by specific inclusion in the language of the congressional act. It is the view of congressional leaders that under their program they will apply the President's excellent economics to meet the peculiar problems and exigencies to be found in the devastated Mississippi River Valley.

"It is hereby declared to be the sense of Congress that the principle of local contributions toward the cost of flood-control work . . . is sound . . ." says the Jones Bill, passed by the Senate in ninety minutes by a 70 to 0 vote and reported out to the House by its Flood Control Committee in place of its own more drastic measure by a vote of 20 to 1. This wholehearted recognition of the fundamental worth of Mr. Coolidge's recommendations is expected by congressional leaders to obtain presidential approval for their program of applying them. It is an example of the almost invariable give-and-take that is so profoundly a characteristic of legislative action, particularly on such great problems as that of flood control.

The congressional plan is intrinsically a compromise on every phase of the subject, not only between the President and Congress, but even more so between the two branches of Congress. The President advised local contribution and War Department administration of the work. The Senate in its Jones Bill, a carefully wrought compromise, recognized the President's policy in both matters, and adapted it to the needs of the situation. The several hundred million dollars that the states and communities have expended in the past for flood prevention are to be considered as their portion of the outlay for the new work; the War Department is to have an equal share with civilian executives in supervising the enterprise.

The House, as proposed in the bill first recommended by the Flood Control Committee, started out to reject all of the President's recommendations. But the restraint and general sense of harmony of the Senate had immediate effect, overcoming even the personal political ambitions of some of the leaders of the Flood Control Committee. The happy result is that legislation, inherently sound, comprehensive and adequate, will be enacted, a

vast engineering feat will be undertaken, and a great region of the valley will continue its valiant efforts to rehabilitate itself, hoping that it will soon be free of a constantly impending source of loss and destruction.

Aiming Toward Security Pacts

OUT of the many lengthy discussions of the Security Committee at Geneva on the questions of arbitration and security, a definite plan is at last emerging. This has naturally been a slow process, for if anything was to be done it meant that nations had to think out their relations from a new point of view, as they could only obtain security in so far as they eliminated the belief that war in the final resort was a legitimate method of settling disputes.

The discussions in the committee show that the nations have not yet reached this stage. The fear of aggression is still the predominant factor in the search for security. But never before has the desire to prohibit war been more forcibly expressed than in the recent debates at Geneva. New and unexpected virtues have been discovered in the Covenant as a guarantee against war, and for those nations which require further security model treaties of arbitration, conciliation and mutual guarantee have been drafted. Thus, back to the Covenant supplemented by guarantees such as the Locarno treaties afford and not forward to the Protocol (compulsory arbitration), has become the slogan of the Security Committee. There may be nothing particularly new about the model treaties, but the fact that the representatives of more than twenty nations have unanimously approved them is a hopeful sign of the more friendly relations which exist between states which were recently enemies.

The ideal aimed at is collective pacts of guarantee by which states which view one another with suspicion may be induced to offer pledges for the maintenance of the territorial status quo in what are known as the danger spots of Europe. These may be difficult to arrange for the moment, owing to the fact that Germany and Hungary are opposed to entering into treaty arrangements which might seem to prevent the possibility of any revision of their frontiers. Germany has of course renounced all claims to Alsace and Lorraine, but she will not give the same guarantee for the maintenance of her eastern frontier, although she is pledged not to alter it by force. By suggesting that states should bind themselves in advance to avoid provocative measures and to observe an armistice if decreed by the Council of the League, Germany afforded a proof of her sincere desire to abide by this pledge. This shows that the trend of thought in Europe, as disclosed by the discussions in the Security Committee, is moving in the direction of the proposal of Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, that war should be prohibited as an instrument of national policy.

An Opportunity for Maine Farmers

NEARLY 18,000 boys and girls were registered at the summer camps in Maine in the season of 1927, and there are excellent prospects for the registration of an even greater number in the present year. These figures indicate that the farmers of the State need to take full advantage of the market which is developing rapidly within their own borders. Even the potato industry, already flourishing in the State, ought to be further stimulated, as it is reasonable to believe that 18,000 or more husky boys and girls, spending their days in the open, are quite capable of making an eloquent contribution to the annual consumption of Aroostook County's noted product.

There has been and still is a well organized movement in Maine to promote the sale of Maine products in Maine. Not only are the constantly increasing number of camps which dot the shores of the lakes and rivers providing an appeal for agricultural and dairy products that should not be overlooked by the farmers of the State, but here and there, all over the State, new hotels and summer residences are going up to later make their demands upon the agricultural resources of the State. If they are not met by Maine farmers the necessities which they require will come from without the borders of their own State.

It would seem as if opportunity for Maine farmers is being spelled in capital letters and cannot be overlooked. The Maine Development Commission, acting with State authority, undoubtedly is doing a great work in stimulating and directing not only a greater agricultural production but also better methods in the home marketing of home products.

Random Ramblings

After being told by Dr. Paul R. Heyl that the world weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000 tons and by Dr. Miles Sherrill of Massachusetts Institute of Technology that there are 600 sextillion atoms in one gram, it is very simple for us to understand just what the astronomers mean when they say that some of the stars are 5,771,088,000,000 miles away.

The fact that the automobile seems to be rapidly replacing the horse need not necessarily reflect against that noble animal, for a dispatch from Manchester, Conn., tells of the selling of eighteen municipal-owned hobbies because there are no teamsters to be hired in that town, although there are plenty of chauffeurs.

The International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers in reporting that the United States annually eats enough of its popular product to fill 20,000,000,000 ice cream cones, does not imply, of course, that they are the ultimate containers.

The natural tendency of every man is to go straight; the difficulty is that too many cut their corners too sharply to do it.

There will be one prominent college next fall that will not have a football team. It is the Electoral College.

It's house hunting time again for the birds. Have you one "To Let" in your back yard?

A political plank this fall that is oily will prove just as slippery as one that is wet.

Cities of Gardens

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

ALTHOUGH I traverse the Tuileries Gardens every day in a taxicab, I suddenly saw the beauty of the great quadrangle, planted with flowers, studded with statues, embellished by trees, forming an incomparable picture of urban grace, with the exquisitely proportioned buildings of the Louvre about it, and a straight alley running from the monument of Gambetta, under the small Arc du Carrousel, across the Concorde, up the Champs-Élysées, to the great Arc de Triomphe set upon the rising ground against the green background of the Bois de Boulogne: I suddenly saw all this, which I had seen a thousand times before, as though for the first time.

The spring sunshine had touched with fresh charm the cornices and pinnacles, the white figures on their pedestals, the budding trees. The jets of water sprang from their stone basins on which boys were sailing tiny boats. Birds were flocking about a charmer with breadcrumbs. There was joy and serenity in the whole scene.

And this was, if you please, a piece of Paris separated from one of the busiest thoroughfares in the center of the city only by an ornamental grille—which, indeed, ceased to interpose itself between park and thoroughfares at a number of points.

Then it was that I realized, as never before, that Paris is essentially a gigantic garden, in which here and there are to be found busy marts, animated boulevards, thronged residential districts. So much depends on how you look at things; and I, as I looked at them, saw the Tuileries, and the Luxembourg, and the Champ de Mars, and the Bois de Boulogne, and a multitude of other gardens, not as oases set in the midst of streets, but as a real City of Gardens, broken with little islands on which men and women might live and buy and sell and bustle to and fro.

That was doubtless a momentary impression, but nevertheless, when one comes seriously to think of Paris, one is struck by the enormous acreage of gardens. These gardens overrun into what I have called the islands—they flow over the boulevards in rows of platanes, acacias, and chestnut trees. Everywhere are square inclosures, with a few flower beds, with a statue, with wooden benches on which the women of the quarter sit knitting. They lie before and behind the churches. They surround such buildings as the ancient Musée de Cluny. Even by the clanging railway station—by the Gare du Nord, for instance—there is a miniature park with lakes, streams, cascades.

And what is the river which winds its way but the ornamental stream of a great garden? On its banks trees and shrubs grow, dipping their branches into the sparkling waters. The Ile Saint-Louis is a mass of greenery out of which old houses peep. Notre Dame itself on the Ile de la Cité is embowered in vegetation. Behind the statue of Henri IV, riding the city majestically on horseback, is a verdant promontory pushing into the river.

What a pleasant place in the heart of the commotion is the Palais-Royal, with its memories of the days when elegantly clad courtiers walked in its alleys! How splendid is the sweep of cultivated ground from the Trocadéro to the Ecole Militaire—a huge garden bigger than the populous quarter which spreads on either side.

Again, where could one discover a livelier city street than the Boulevard Saint-Michel, the home of the Latin-Quarter students: yet the Jardin du Luxembourg would contain the whole of the Latin Quarter; and its balustraded terraces, its splendid trees, its innumerable busts of poets and painters, is perhaps the true Latin Quarter. To the east is the Jardin des Plantes, an enormous zoological and botanical garden which could easily swallow up the warehouses and commercial offices in the vicinity.

You could put the entire space between the Grands Boulevards and the river—that is to say, the entire

center of Paris—into the Bois de Boulogne. Moreover, one is omitting the gardens that abound in this center itself. There it is, as big as fifteenth-century Paris, a playground with forests and lakes and rivers and fine avenues which lead to the garden suburbs.

On the map of Paris a great part of the Champs-Élysées is colored green. There are green patches everywhere—a green patch for the Parc Monceau amid fashionable houses; a green patch for the Buttes-Chaumont amid the houses of the workers; a green patch for the Parc Montsouris amid the hostels of the students of all nationalities; and then, on the southeast, another green patch bigger than the patch which indicates the Bois de Boulogne—the patch which stands for the Bois de Vincennes, the people's park.

These are only a few of the green patches, and if one looked at a larger map which shows the environs of Paris, one would be astonished at the generous use of green. There are forests at Saint-Germain, at Rambouillet, at Sceaux, at Meudon, at Clichy-sous-Bois, and a score of names conjure up pictures of gardens.

I wish some statistician would work out for us precisely how many acres in Paris are given up to gardens. I wish he would further inform us what proportion of land is built upon within a radius of fifty miles from the Madeleine. I am certain that there is a greater acreage of green places than of builded spaces.

But Paris is growing. Paris, as M. Georges Benoit-Lévy remarks in an interesting book, is moving away from its own center. Hitherto the tendency has been to cluster together. Now the tendency is to spread out. Concentration was the keynote. Decentralization is the mot d'ordre; satellite towns are springing up within easy reach of the city, and Parisians are looking for houses whose garden is the great countryside.

The Paris authorities know how to plan, and they are insisting that nowhere shall the approach to Paris be blocked by a mass of masonry. They demand that tracts of land shall be reserved for gardens. Beyond them, there will probably be some degree of specialization—that is to say, at one spot outside Paris will be an automobile town, at another will be a furniture town, at another will be a textile town. In other words, each of the branches of Parisian activity will be established in a satellite town. This will be the extension of the old medieval idea which in Paris itself created the Leather Workers' Street, the Iron Workers' Street, the Drapers' Street, the Locksmiths' Street, and so forth.

In this new Paris, thus disembarassed of its industries, there will be room for the expansion of various luxury trades, of finance, of governmental and intellectual organizations. That is unquestionably the way town planning is taking.

The proposals are praised in all responsible circles. The social consequences of such decentralization are regarded with enthusiasm. The possibility of offering to workers agreeable houses to which shall be attached individual gardens should be used to combat the least pleasant features of modern civilization in the large towns.

Were Paris, as is urged, to become purely an administrative and intellectual center, enlivened by theaters and other places of recreation, an establishment which minister to the more luxurious demands of the population, were the working quarters gradually to emigrate to the countryside, then, as is pointed out, the transformation would permit the demolition of insanitary dwellings; and, the locative value of city land falling, it would be possible to plant still more gardens. Gardens, gardens, still more gardens! that is the cry. It is a cry that is not unreasonable. The projects that are made are not utopian. In the twentieth century not only Paris, but all large conglomerations, should become more and more cities of gardens.

Notes From Tokyo

YUSUKE TSURUMI, Japanese lecturer who has thrice visited the United States on lecture tours and has just been elected to the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet, has chosen Hawaii as the background for his first venture into the field of fiction. Mr. Tsurumi has long been a frequent contributor to both American and Japanese periodicals, but heretofore entirely on serious subjects. His first novel is appearing serially in King, a Japanese monthly magazine with a circulation of a million and a half.

One of Japan's national treasures, missing for a number of years, has been discovered in Berlin, where it has been offered for sale, according to a letter received from the Oriental department of the German State Museum. The treasure is the head of a demon from the Todai-ji, an eighth century Buddhist temple at Nara. The demon is being trampled under foot by a good deity, and is a wooden carving. When the head was first missed a substitute was hurriedly made, but it in no way compares with the original, which dates from about 735 A. D. The Ministry of Education, to whom the letter was addressed, is taking up the matter with the officials of Todai-ji.

A complete account of Japan's first embassy to the United States, the official mission sent by the Shogun in 1860, is contained in a diary kept by a member of that mission which has just come to light in a distant province. Kosuke Nagao, the writer of the diary, not only recorded all details but commented freely on what he saw and thought of the United States and of American habits. It was sent to the Naval Academy at Etajima, where it was shown to the Emperor on his visit there March 19.

Among the dolls displayed in the department stores and in specially erected stalls along the sidewalks for the Doll Festival this year are two newcomers. They are the Moga and Mobo. These terms are Japanese abbreviations of the English words Modern Girl and Modern Boy, and have been adopted into the language to denote those young Japanese who have forsaken the fashions of their fathers and live, dress and act according to the American or European style. The Doll Festival, which dates back many centuries, has long been of the most formal nature. A tier of scarlet-covered steps is erected in the place of honor in a Japanese home. On the upper step are placed dolls representing the Emperor and Empress, while dolls symbolizing other characters are ranged below them. Just what position little Moga and Mobo will occupy has not been determined, but it will probably vary according to the sentiments of each family.

A \$200,000 annex is to be added to the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, opened only three years ago, due to the growth of the annual art exhibitions which it houses. It is hoped to have the annex, which will be two stories in height, completed in time for the Imperial Academy this autumn. The original building was the gift of a wealthy business man to Tokyo Prefecture, and is considerably the finest art exhibition hall in the Far East.

Four thousand new libraries will be established in schools scattered throughout Japan by the Ministry of Education in celebration of the Imperial Enthronement this November, thus doubling the number now in existence. In addition, two Japanese prefectures have recently voted large sums for the establishment of public libraries. The Faculty of the College of Literature of the Imperial

University, Tokyo, has decided to build a memorial library to Dr. Unokichi Hattori, who retires from the deanship of that college next month. When completed, the Hattori Memorial Library will be presented to the university to become a unit in the general library.

Miss Chiyoko Hara of Kobe, twelve years old, has so astonished both foreign and Japanese musical circles with her remarkable ability on the piano that her parents have decided to send her to Europe to study music. She will go to Paris, where she will study under Prof. Tisdore Philippi.

The Institute of Science and Chemistry, with headquarters in Tokyo, has decided to publish its proceedings in English in the form of a monthly journal. At present they are published only in Japanese, a language which is inaccessible to the scholars of other nations. The journal will be sent to universities, colleges and scientific organizations in this country and abroad.

More than 75 per cent, or 318 out of 466, of the newly elected members to the Japanese House of Representatives are graduates of universities or higher professional schools. The number of strictly university graduates is but 243, but graduates of law, commercial and other professional colleges bring the total up to 318. Twenty-one are graduates of foreign universities. Twenty-two went as far as the middle school, and 126 had no education after finishing the primary course. The five imperial universities account for 101 of these graduates, and Waseda University comes next with 51. Of the eight representatives returned by the Labor parties, seven are holders of university degrees, five of them from imperial universities, supposedly the stronghold of conservatism and reactionism.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Failure of St. Francis Dam

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In its issue of March 14, 1928, the Stockton Independent, Calif., says: "If faulty or inferior construction is to blame, the matter should be made public to warn against further tragedies as the price of conscienceless contractors or builders." This, of course, regarding the failure of the St. Francis dam.

Other articles appearing in the public press appear to carry the implication that conscienceless contractors may have been responsible for this failure. In view of this apparent attitude of the public press and recognizing, as we do, its influence on public opinion, we as representatives of organized contract construction would signify fall in our obligation to our members and their industry should we neglect at this time to emphasize the fact that no contractor was employed in the construction of this dam. The fact is that the structure was designed and constructed under the jurisdiction and direction of the water works department of the city of Los Angeles by the method familiarly known as "The Day Labor" system.

Under this system, the owner represented by its politically appointed board, selects the design, employs its own organization, supplies its own materials, labor and inspection and generally approves its own work. This statement was authorized for publication by the executive board of the Associated General Contractors of America in its meeting held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago this 19th day of March, A. D. 1928.

W. A. BENTLEY, President.
D. H. SAWYER, Secretary.